



High Court for the State of Telangana

e-Newsletter

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(July 2024 to September 2024)



HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE
Hon'ble Sri Justice Alok Aradhe

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Foreword

This Court bid a Fullcourt Farewell to Hon'ble Sri Justice Sambasiva Rao Naidu on the eve of His Lordship's retirement, after establishing a distinguished and remarkable career in Judiciary. The Farewell ceremony led by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice Alok Aradhe was held in the First Court Hall, attended by all the Hon'ble Judges, Advocates, Registry etc.

The Telangana High Court celebrated 78th Independence Day in the High Court Premises. The Hon'ble the Chief Justice Alok Aradhe, hoisted the National Flag and His Lordship addressed the gathering of Hon'ble Judges, advocates, etc and stated that the State Government is considering the introduction of the Telangana Advocates Protection Act. On this special occasion, the new official High Court website, Electronic Telangana High Court Reports (e-THCR), Digital Telangana High Court Reports (DG-THCR) portals have been launched and free wireless internet services were made available to all the advocates, parties-in-person, etc.

Another notable development in this quarter is allocation of Rs.1,000-00 crore Budget for construction of the New High Court buildings in the allocated 100 acres situated at Budvel in Rajendranagar.

The National Lok Adalat has been conducted on 28-09-2024, and on that day a total of 12,39, 023 cases were settled in the entire state of Telangana ensuring reduction in the pendency of cases.

Honourable Smt. Justice Maturi Girija Priyadarsini



Contents

Hon'ble Judges of the High Court	5
Registrars of the High Court	9
Events of the High Court.....	10
Some important Judgments delivered by the Hon'ble Judges of this High Court.....	13
Sanctioned strength, working strength, and vacancy position of Hon'ble Judges of High Court for the State of Telangana as on 30-09-2024	61
Sanctioned strength, working strength and vacancy position of Judicial Officers in the State of Telangana as on 30-09-2024	63
Sanctioned strength, working strength and vacancy position of Ministerial Staff in District Courts as on 30-09-2024.....	66
District-wise Statement of the Institutions, Disposal and Pendency of Cases from 01-7-2024 to 30-09-2024.....	68
Activities of Telangana State Legal Services Authority.....	69
Telangana State Judicial Academy - Important events.....	77
District Courts' events.....	85

HON'BLE JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT

**HON'BLE THE CHIEF
JUSTICE**



Sri Justice Alok Aradhe



**Hon'ble Sri Justice
Sujoy Paul**



**Hon'ble Sri Justice
P. Sam Koshy**



**Hon'ble Sri Justice
Abhinand Kumar Shavili**



**Hon'ble Justice
Moushumi Bhattacharya**



**Hon'ble Sri Justice
T. Vinod Kumar**



**Hon'ble Sri Justice
K. Lakshman**



**Hon'ble Sri Justice
B. Vijaysen Reddy**



**Hon'ble Smt. Justice
P. Sree Sudha**



**Hon'ble Dr. Justice
G. Radha Rani**



**Hon'ble Sri Justice
N. Tukaramji**



**Hon'ble Smt. Justice
T. Madhavi Devi**



**Hon'ble Sri Justice
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**Hon'ble Mrs. Justice
Surepalli Nanda**



**Hon'ble Smt. Justice
Juvvadi Sridevi**



**Hon'ble Sri Justice
Natcharaju Shravan
Kumar Venkat**



**Hon'ble Smt. Justice
Maturi Girija
Priyadarsini**



**Hon'ble Sri Justice
Sambasivarao Naidu**



**Hon'ble Sri Justice
Chada Vijaya Bhaskar
Reddy**



**Hon'ble Sri Justice
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**Hon'ble Sri Justice
Nagesh Bheemapaka**



**Hon'ble Sri Justice
Pulla Karthik**



**Hon'ble Sri Justice
K.Sarath**



**Hon'ble Sri Justice
J. Sreenivas Rao**



**Hon'ble Sri Justice
Namavarapu Rajeshwar
Rao**



**Hon'ble Sri Justice
Laxmi Narayana
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**Hon'ble Sri Justice
Anil Kumar Jukanti**



**Hon'ble Smt Justice
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Administering the oath of office to the new Governor of the Telangana State on 07-08-2024



Hon'ble Sri Justice Alok Aradhe, Chief Justice, High Court for the State of Telangana administered oath to Hon'ble Sri Jishnu Dev Varma to the office of Governor for Telangana State in the august presence of Sri A. Revanth Reddy, Chief Minister of Telangana State and others presented a bouquet to the new Governor on the occasion.



Independence Day Celebrations in the High Court on 15-08-2024



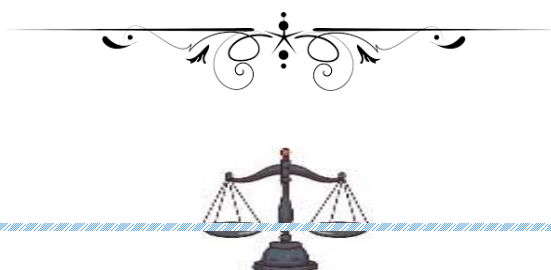
Hon'ble Sri Justice Alok Aradhe, Chief Justice, High Court for the State of Telangana hoisted the National Flag on the eve of 78th Independence Day Celebration in the premises of the High Court in the august presence of all the Hon'ble High Court Judges. Bar Members, Registrars, Staff Members and other have attended the Independence Day celebrations.



Farewell to the Hon'ble Judge of High Court for the State of Telangana



High Court for the State of Telangana bid a farewell to Hon'ble Sri Justice Sambasivarao Naidu, Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana on the eve of His lordship's retirement on 31-07-2024, on attaining the age of superannuation of 62 years. His Lordship's family members and friends and Hon'ble Dr. Justice D. Nagarjun, Judge, High Court of Madras, were present for the farewell given by High Court for the State of Telangana.





Some important Judgments delivered by the Hon'ble Judges of this High Court



HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE

Acts/Rules: Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Rules, 1976 etc.

Case Details: : PRL Secretary Revenue And 3 Others Vs Guntaka Sivangaendramma And 3 Others in WRIT APPEAL Nos. 1099, 1100, 1101, 1121, 1142, 1150, 1151, 1169, 1170, 1207, 1222, 1231, 1237, 1238, 1246, 1265, 1708, 1709, 1715, 1719, 1741, 1743, 1747, 1748, 1754, 1755, 1756, 1757, 1758, 1761, 1764, 1765, 1767, 1768, 1785, 1786, 1797, 1798, 1799, 1801, 1802, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1849, 1857, 1873, 1938, 1989, 2002 of 2017; 72, 326, 338 of 2018; 581 of 2020; and W.P.Nos.30470 of 2012; 4257 and 5977 of 2014 ([Click here for full Judgment](#))

Date of Judgment: 26-09-2024.

Facts: Facts giving rise to filing of these appeals briefly stated are that one Mr. Abdul Rahman and Mr. Shaik Ibrahim were owners of land measuring Acs.92.21 guntas in survey Nos.148 to 155 of Hydernagar Village, Balanagar Mandal (the then Rajendranagar Taluq), Ranga Reddy District (hereinafter referred to as 'the subject land'). The said land was purchased vide registered sale deed dated 10.11.1964 by K.Seetharam Reddy, K.Yellaiah, S.Govind Reddy, G.Shankar Reddy, Abdul Aziz and Mohammed Ismail (hereinafter referred to as 'the owners'). One of the purchasers, namely Mohd. Abdul Aziz filed a declaration on 12.08.1976 under Section 6(1) of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 (hereinafter referred to as 'the Act'). During the pendency of the proceeding before the competent authority under the Act, it appears that the owners made an application on 05.04.1979 before the competent authority under the Act. Thereupon, a Certificate dated 13.08.1979 was issued by the competent authority that the land measuring Acs.93.24 guntas is situated outside the municipal limits and within the peripheral limits of agglomeration and is recorded in the revenue records as agricultural land and is being presently used for agricultural purpose. It was further certified by the competent authority that since the land is an agricultural land, the provisions of the Act are not applicable in respect of the land in question.

Thereafter, the owners of the subject land vide registered sale deed dated 20.05.1980 sold the land to the Gopalanagar Co-operative House Building Society Limited (hereinafter referred to as 'the Society'). The State Government issued a master plan vide G.O.Ms.No.319 dated 23.06.1980 by which the subject land was included within



the master plan. After the subject land was sold by the owners of the Society on 20.05.1980, the competent authority under the Act issued a notice on 07.10.1980 by which one of the owners, namely Mr. Mohd. Abdul Aziz who was required to attend the enquiry on 14.10.1980 for verification of the statement in Form-I. Thereafter, the competent authority recorded the statement of one of the owners, namely Mr. Mohd. Abdul Aziz on 13.10.1987, in which, he stated that he had purchased the subject land jointly along with five others and has sold the same to the Society. The competent authority under the Act issued a draft statement dated 27.03.1989 under Section 8(1) of the Act. Notices under Section 8(2) of the Act were issued to one of the owners, namely Mr. Mohd. Abdul Aziz. The competent authority on 30.08.1995, prepared a final statement under Section 9 of the Act was prepared. Being aggrieved, one of the owners, namely Mr. Mohd. Abdul Aziz filed an appeal which was dismissed on 04.08.2005.

Thereafter, notifications under Section 10(1) and 10(3) of the Act were issued on 02.09.2005 and 11.01.2006 respectively. A notice under Section 10(5) of the Act was issued on 19.01.2006 to the legal heirs of one of the owners, namely Mr. Mohd. Abdul Aziz. A panchanama was prepared on 18.03.2008 by which possession of the land was allegedly taken. Thereafter, the State Government by G.O.Ms.No.985, dated 02.08.2008 allotted the land to the Hyderabad Metropolitan Development Authority (HMDA). Thereupon, writ petitions were filed in which order dated 30.08.1995 issued by the competent authority under the Act as well as the order dated 02.08.2008 issued by the State Government by which the subject land was allotted to HMDA were challenged. The learned Single Judge by a common order dated 29.12.2016 quashed the orders dated 30.08.1995 and 02.08.2008 and allowed the writ petitions. In the aforesaid factual background, these intra court appeals and writ petitions arise for our consideration.

Held: In these bunch of writ appeals as well as the writ petitions, common issue with regard to the validity of the proceedings under the Act as well as the validity of the order of allotment dated 02.08.2008 made by the State Government in favour of HMDA is involved. One of the writ petitions, namely W.P.No.18316 of 2008, and other writ petitions were filed in 2012, from which the present bunch of appears emanate were filed in 2008 and 2012 itself. The aforesaid writ petitions do not suffer from any delay and laches. As stated supra, since the issue being common in the writ appeals and the writ petitions and since the same is being dealt with on merits, in the peculiar facts of the case, we are not inclined to dismiss the writ petitions, on the ground of delay and laches.

It is also pertinent to note that there is no material on record to establish whether any identification or any demarcation of subject land was held as per Section 17 of the Survey and Boundaries Act, 1923. Similarly, there is no material on record to suggest



that the land jointly purchased by the owners was subjected to partition. Therefore, it was not possible to take possession of the land which fell to the share of one of the owners namely Mr. Mohd. Abdul Aziz. The learned Single Judge, therefore, has rightly discarded the panchanama.

The competent authority had issued a certificate on 13.08.1979 stating that the subject land is an agricultural land and, therefore, provisions of the Act do not apply to the subject land as long as the same is used for agricultural purposes. Merely because, subsequently, the subject land was used for non-agricultural purposes, the sale deed executed in favour of the Society cannot be termed as ab initio void. The contention that the Society and its members were not the persons interested within the meaning of Rule 5(2) of the Rules is also sans substance. Therefore, the contention that either the Society or its members had no locus to question the proceeding under the Act is misconceived.

For the aforementioned reasons, we do not find any ground to differ with the conclusion arrived at by the learned Single Judge.

In the result, the writ appeals fail and are hereby dismissed, whereas the writ petitions challenging the final statement dated 30.08.1995 as well as the G.O.Ms.No.985, dated 02.08.2008 are allowed.



HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE SUJOY PAUL

Acts/Rules: Andhra Pradesh Societies Registration Act, 2001, Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 etc.

Case Details: M. Sanjay Kumar **Vs** Shanta Educational Society and others. **in** CIVIL REVISION PETITION No. 2026 of 2024 ([Click here for full Judgment](#))

Date of Judgment: 10-09-2024.

Facts: The interesting conundrum in this petition filed under Article 227 of the Constitution of India is, whether the principle of “nip in the bud” can be applied in a proceeding pursuant to an application filed under Section 23 of the Telangana Societies Registration Act, 2001 (for short ‘the Act’). Putting it differently, whether the application filed under Order VII Rule 11 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (for short ‘CPC’) was maintainable in the proceedings under the Act and whether the trial Court



was justified in rejecting the plaint by order dated 20.03.2024 in I.A.No.1676 of 2023 in S.O.P.No.10 of 2023.

Held: The view taken by the trial Court is a plausible view. There was no prohibition under the Act to apply the principle 'nip in the bud' at the stage when necessary ingredient for exercising the inherent power which is available with the Court. Whether strict principle flowing from Order VII Rule 11 of CPC is applicable or not is kept open to be decided in an appropriate case.

At the cost of repetition, in my considered opinion judgment, in the peculiar factual matrix of this case, no legal flaw can be found in the impugned order dated 20.03.2024 and while affirming the said order, it is made clear that liberty is reserved to the petitioner to avail appropriate remedy under the law.

The Civil Revision Petition is dismissed with the aforesaid liberty. It is made clear that this Court has not expressed any opinion on merits. There shall be no order as to costs. Miscellaneous applications, if any, pending shall stand closed.



HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE P SAM KOSHY

Acts/Rules: Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, etc.

Case Details: Sri Parvez Adi Debara. **Vs** M/s. Innovation Builders in CIVIL MISCELLANEOUS APPEAL No.289 of 2023 ([Click here for full Judgment](#))

Date of Judgment: 24.07.2024.

Facts: The present is an appeal under Section 37 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 (hereinafter, the 'Act of 1996') preferred by the appellant / defendant assailing the order dated 28.03.2023 in I.A.No.2474 of 2023 in O.S.No.105 of 2019 passed by the I Additional Chief Judge, City Civil Court, Secunderabad.

The dispute revolves around a Flat i.e. Flat No.305 in an apartment known as Innovation Residency constructed by the respondent / plaintiff M/s. Innovation Builders. The appellant / defendant had filed the Original Suit i.e. O.S.No.105 of 2009 for recovery of possession and damages in respect of the aforementioned Flat No.305 in the apartment Innovation Residency located at premises bearing No.142/C, Prenderghast Road, Secunderabad.



The case of the respondent / plaintiff was that the appellant / defendant has illegally barged into the property claiming himself to be the owner in the capacity of legal heir of one Sri Rashid H. Debara. According to the respondent / plaintiff their firm was earlier managed by one Sri T.N. Khambati who died on 12.10.2017 and it is only after the death of Sri T.N. Khambati on verification of the records they found the said Flat No.305 having left unsold. That upon further verification they also found that the appellant / defendant having illegally occupied the same. The respondent / plaintiff immediately issued a legal notice on 26.02.2019 calling upon the appellant / defendant to handover possession of the said flat and only on refusal of the same, the Suit had to be filed seeking for recovery of possession. The appellant / defendant entered appearance before the Court below and immediately filed a petition under Section 8 of the Act of 1996 seeking to direct the dispute to be resolved by way of arbitration in terms of clause 10 of the agreement of sale dated 20.07.1998. According to the appellant / defendant, he is the legal heir of late Sri Rashid H. Debara.

According to the appellant / defendant, his uncle Rashid H. Debara had entered into an agreement of sale dated 20.07.1988 for purchase of the said flat in its sale consideration of Rs.2,20,000/- of which Rs.11,000/- was paid as advance and the balance amount was agreed to be paid by 10.08.1988. That Rashid H. Debara had paid sale consideration for the said flat and had also taken possession of the said flat since then. According to the appellant / defendant Rashid H. Debara was his paternal uncle who was issueless and who died in the year 1996. That since he was issueless, the appellant / defendant being the nephew of Rashid H. Debara has inherited the property and he continues to be in occupation of the said property since long.

According to the appellant / defendant the name of Rashid H. Debara stood mutated in the revenue records and was also there in the records of GHMC. All the taxes were being paid to GHMC by the then Rashid H. Debara and since his death, the appellant / defendant has been paying all the regular charges. According to the appellant / defendant the agreement of sale dated 12.07.1988 itself had clause 10 which specifically envisages resolution of the dispute by arbitration of one Sri L.N. Prasad and the decision of the Arbitrator shall be final and binding to all. It was in this context that Section 8 petition was filed highlighting that the jurisdiction in the instant case vests with the Arbitrator and not with the civil Court, accordingly, the same be disposed of directing the dispute to be resolved by way of arbitration as agreed upon. In clause 10 of that agreement of sale, there was a dispute redressal mechanism provided, which reads as under:

“10. Any dispute, between the parties, with regard to the interpretation of any of the terms of this contract, or whether any term or condition stipulated herein is complied with or performed and the consequences thereof all such disputes shall be



decided by arbitration of Shri L. N. Prasad and decision of the said arbitrator shall be final and binding on all.”

It is this application which stands rejected by the Court below and which is under challenge in the present appeal.

Held: The Hon’ble Supreme Court in the case of Ravi Prakash Goel v. Chandra Prakash Goel and Another ((2008) 13 Supreme Court Cases 667) held at paragraph Nos.18 to 20 as under, viz.,

“18. It is clear from Section 40 of the Arbitration Act that an arbitration agreement is not discharged by the death of any party thereto and on such death it is enforceable by or against the legal representatives of the deceased, nor is the authority of the arbitrator revoked by the death of the party appointing him, subject to the operation of any law by virtue of which the death of a person extinguishes the right of action of that person.

19. Section 2(1)(g) defines "legal representative" which reads thus:

“2. (1)(g) ‘legal representative’ means a person who in law represents the estate of a deceased person, and includes any person who intermeddles with the estate of the deceased, and, where a party acts in a representative character, the person on whom the estate devolves on the death of the party so acting;”

20. The definition of “legal representative” became necessary because such representatives are bound by and also entitled to enforce an arbitration agreement. Section 40 clearly says that an arbitration agreement is not discharged by the death of a party. The agreement remains enforceable by or against the legal representatives of the deceased. In our opinion, a person who has the right to represent the estate of the deceased person occupies the status of a legal person (sic representative). Section 35 of the 1996 Act which imparts the touch of finality to an arbitral award says that the award shall have binding effect on the “parties and persons claiming under them”. Persons claiming under the rights of a deceased person are the personal representatives of the deceased party and they have the right to enforce the award and are also bound by it. The arbitration agreement is enforceable by or against the legal representative of a deceased party provided the right to sue in respect of the cause of action survives.”

Another judgment worth referring is again one rendered by the Hon’ble Supreme Court in the case of Sundaram Finance Limited v. T.Thankam (2015) 14 Supreme Court Cases 444) wherein in paragraph No.13 it has been held as under:



*“13. Once an application in due compliance of Section 8 of the Arbitration Act is filed, the approach of the civil court should be not to see whether the court has jurisdiction. It should be to see whether its jurisdiction has been ousted. There is a lot of difference between the two approaches. Once it is brought to the notice of the court that its jurisdiction has been taken away in terms of the procedure prescribed under a special statute, the civil court should first see whether there is ouster of jurisdiction in terms or compliance of the procedure under the special statute. The general law should yield to the special law - *generalia specialibus non derogant*. In such a situation, the approach shall not be to see whether there is still jurisdiction in the civil court under the general law. Such approaches would only delay the resolution of disputes and complicate the redressal of grievance and of course unnecessarily increase the pendency in the court.”*

In view of the judicial precedents referred to above and also considering the factual matrix narrated in the earlier paragraphs and also considering the huge time gap after which the Suit has been filed by the respondent / plaintiff for recovery of possession, we are of the considered opinion that rejection of the Section 8 petition by the Court below holding that the appellant / defendant since he was not a party to the agreement of sale was not binding upon him is not proper, legal and justified. The Court below ought to have verified the aspect whether the dispute is one where the arbitration clause is there and whether the appellant / defendant falls within the purview of the definition of legal representative under Section 2(1)(g) taking into consideration the provisions of Section 40 and then should have decided the issue.

The question whether the appellant / defendant in fact is a legal representative / a legal heir are also issues which can be gone into the arbitration proceedings where the parties would get an opportunity to substantiate and rebut the contentions put forth on either side by way of oral and documentary evidence.

Therefore, the order dated 28.03.2023 in I.A.No.2474 of 2023 in O.S.No.105 of 2019 passed by the I Additional Chief Judge, City Civil Court, Secunderabad is unsustainable and the same deserves to be and is accordingly set-aside. Accordingly, the present appeal is allowed.



HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE ABHINAND KUMAR SHAVILI

Acts/Rules: Railway Employees' Railway Service (Discipline and Appeal) Rules, 1968 etc.

Case Details: P.V. Padmaja Vs Union Of India rep. by its General Manager, South Central Railway and others in WP 26147 of 24 ([Click here for full Judgment](#))

Date of Judgment: 11-09-2024.

Facts: This Writ Petition is filed aggrieved by the orders passed by the Central Administrative Tribunal, Hyderabad (for brevity, 'the Tribunal') in O.A.No.797/2022, dated 21-08-2023.

Held: In the instant case, the Master Circular No.67, dated 23-12-2019 makes it clear that the person who is discharging duties on link arrangement basis cannot initiate disciplinary action and it prohibits the 3rd respondent from acting as a disciplinary authority. Further, if the charge is serious, then the respondents ought to have withdrawn the charge sheet issued by the 3rd respondent and got it issued by the authority higher in rank than that of the 4th respondent i.e. Chief Accounts Officer and Finance Advisor, but continuing the charge memo which was issued by the 3rd respondent who is incompetent to issue the same, cannot be permitted. The respondents could have issued the very same charge sheet through the higher authority than that of the 4th respondent i.e. Finance Advisor and Chief Accounts Officer, however, without doing so, they made the petitioner retire prematurely and after retirement also, they intend to continue the very same charge sheet which was issued by the authority not competent under law. The respondents ought to have followed the Master Circular of the Railway Board while issuing the charge memo.

In the light of the reasons recorded above, the charge memo issued by the 3rd respondent while working on link arrangement basis in the 4th respondent's office, is liable to be set aside on the ground that he is not competent authority to initiate disciplinary proceedings against the petitioner. Thus, the Writ Petition deserves to be allowed.

Accordingly, the Writ Petition is allowed and the impugned orders of the Tribunal in O.A.No.797/2022, dated 21-08-2023 are hereby aside and consequently, the charge memo issued on 18-11-2021 and the corrigendum issued on 21-04-2022 by the 3rd respondent are also set aside. There shall be no order as to costs.



HON'BLE JUSTICE MOUSHUMI BHATTACHARYA

Acts/Rules: The Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 etc.

Case Details: The Union of India, Secbad And 3 Others **Vs** M/S. Suntechno Constructions Pvt.Ltd., Secbad And 3 Others in CIVIL MISCELLANEOUS APPEAL No. 857 OF 2016. ([Click here for full Judgment](#))

Date of Judgment: 23-07-2024.

Facts: The appeal arises out of an impugned order dated 22.04.2016 passed by the Trial Court dismissing the appellants' application for setting aside of the Award dated 14.09.2007 under section 34 of The Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.

The appellants herein were the respondents in the arbitration initiated by the respondents in the appeal for various claims in relation to the work done by the respondents in terms of a contract executed between the parties. The work related to construction of a bridge across the Godavari River. The claims included extra work, price escalation, interest and overhead charges. The contract was in accordance with the General Conditions of Contract, 1998 (G.C.C).

The Arbitral Tribunal consisting of 3 Senior Officials of the South Central Railways made the Award on 14.09.2007. The Award allowed most of the claims in favour of the respondent No.1/claimant and refused/partly allowed the other claims.

The impugned order dated 22.04.2016 dismissed the appellants' (respondents in the arbitration) application for setting aside the Award on the ground that the appellants (petitioners) before the Trial Court failed to establish that the findings of the Arbitral Tribunal were opposed to public policy. The Trial Court was of the view that the award of interest in favour of the respondent No.1/claimant was correct and in accordance with the power conferred on the Arbitral Tribunal in the Act of 1996. The Trial Court refused to interfere with the findings of the Arbitral Tribunal relying on the limited supervisory powers of the Court under section 34 of the said Act.

Held: The findings of the Trial Court do not warrant interference as the Arbitral Tribunal is indeed the master of facts and has complete discretion to award amounts in favour of a party and the Court will not substitute its view with that taken by the Arbitrator unless the view is assailable under the grounds available under section 34 of the Act. We also agree that the award on price-escalation and overhead charges is not against public policy and the award on this score was on equitable considerations including on the principle of compensation to a party on account of the loss caused by the action of the other: K.N. Sthyapalan Vs. State of Kerala (2007) 13 SCC 43).



C.M.A.No.857 of 2016, along with all other connected applications, is accordingly disposed of by setting aside the impugned order dated 22.04.2016 but only to the extent of award of interest @ 12% p.a. from 30.06.2005 till 14.09.2007.

We hold that the respondent is entitled to post-award interest from the date of the Award i.e., 14.09.2007 till the date of payment of the amount by the appellants to the respondent at a rate which is 2% higher than the prevalent rate of interest on 14.09.2007 in terms of section 31(7)(b) of the Act.

Counsel for the respondent has shared a calculation of the post-award interest payable to the respondent with counsel appearing for the appellants



HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE T. VINOD KUMAR

Acts/Rules: Constitution of India etc.

Case Details: M/s Platina Properties and Projects Ltd. Vs The State of Telangana and 2 others in Writ Petition No.20212 of 2019 ([Click here for full Judgment](#))

Date of Judgment: 31-07-2024.

Facts: This Writ Petition is filed with the following prayer:

‘... to issue an appropriate writ, order or direction; more particularly one in the nature of writ of mandamus, declaring G.O.Rt.No.120 dated 09.03.2018 issued by Respondent No.1 Granting relaxation of rules issued in G.O.Ms.No.63 Finance (EXPR.PW) Department dated 18.04.2011 from 01.03.2018, instead of the agreed period of 01.04.2016 to 31.03.2019, as illegal, arbitrary and unconstitutional and violative of the petitioner’s rights under Art.14 and 19(1)(g) of the Constitution apart from being contrary to the rental agreement dated 01.04.2003 and subsequent amendment agreements and to set aside the same and consequently direct Respondent No.2 and 3 to forthwith make payment of rental arrears due @Rs.25/- per sq/feet per month From 01.04.2016 to 31.03.2019 for the schedule premises which has been calculation to be 1,18,03,094/- plus an interest of 18% percent and pass such order or other orders as Hon’ble Court deems fit and proper in the circumstances of the case.’

Held: In so far as the contention of the respondent that the petitioner having entered into an agreement on issuance of G.O.Rt.No.120 dated 09.03.2018 from 01.04.2018 to 31.03.2021, by giving up his claim for the earlier period is concerned, Firstly, it is to be noted that there is no specific pleading to that effect in the counter affidavit filed by the respondent. Secondly, since this Court is now relegating the petitioner to avail the



appropriate Civil Remedy, it would be inappropriate for this Court to delve into the said issue as the same requires collection of evidence and thus, any view expressed by this Court would cause prejudice to the claim of the Petitioner.

However, taking note of the fact that the present Writ Petition is pending on the file of this Court from 16.09.2019 till its disposal today and as this Court is now relegating the petitioner to avail the civil remedy, in the event of the petitioner approaching the Court of Civil jurisdiction by filing a suit, the period from 16.09.2019 till the date of the order, on the petitioner filing application for condonation of delay, the same may be considered. Subject to above direction, the Writ Petition is disposed of. Pending miscellaneous petitions, if any, shall stand closed in the light of this final order.



HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE K. LAKSHMAN

Acts/Rules: [Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 etc.](#)

Case Details: Kota Mallaiah Vs Mandala Sujatha in CIVIL REVISION PETITION No.1833 OF 2024 ([Click here for full Judgment](#))

Date of Judgment: 20-08-2024.

Facts: The present Civil Revision Petition is filed under Article 227 of the Constitution of India assailing the order dated 19.03.2024 passed in I.A.No.273 of 2021 in I.A.No.7 of 2020 in O.S.No.18 of 2020 by the III Additional Junior Civil Judge, at Karimnagar.

Respondent/plaintiff has filed a suit vide O.S.No.18 of 2020 for perpetual injunction restraining the petitioners/defendants and their men from interfering with the possession and enjoyment of the plaintiff over the suit schedule property. She has also filed I.A.No.7 of 2020 in the said suit seeking ad-interim injunction. During pendency of the said suit and in the said I.A. No.7 of 2020, respondent/plaintiff has filed I.A.No.273 of 2021 under Order XXVI Rule 9 of CPC to appoint an Advocate-Commissioner to measure and fix boundaries to the lands in Sy.Nos.124 and 125 situated at Vegurupalli Village, Manakondur Mandal, Karimnagr District, and also to ascertain the suit land and its survey number through Mandal Surveyor, contending as follows:-

- i. The plaintiff is the absolute owner and possessor of the suit schedule property i.e. agricultural land in Sy.No.124/AB(new), corresponding to its old No.124/A, Ac.0.02guntas in Sy.No.125/E which are adjoining to each other consisting of one compact block, totally measuring Ac.0.27guntas,



situated at Vegurupalli Village of Manakondur Mandal, Karimnagar District (for short, 'the subject property')

- ii. She has purchased the subject property along with other lands from Bandari Mallaiah and Bandari Nirmala through registered sale deed bearing document No.104/2017, mutation was effected and latest pattadar passbooks were also issued in her favour.
- iii. Prior to purchasing the said lands, her vendors acquired the said lands through registered gift settlement deeds bearing document Nos.5161 of 2005 and 66 of 2006 respectively from its original pattadars.
- iv. The defendants in the written statement claimed that their forefathers were cultivating the land admeasuring Ac.0.16guntas attached to land in Sy.No.125/C of Vegurupalli Village, part and parcel of suit land which is bounded by stone poles, but no document is filed in support of the same.
- v. They further claimed that the said dispute will be solved if an Advocate Commissioner is appointed to fix the boundaries of Sy.Nos.124 and 125 of Vegurupalli.
- vi. In fact, suit schedule property is located in Sy.No.124 of Vegurupalli Village. In the suit filed by her husband and his brother vide O.S.No.358 of 2013 before the Principal Junior Civil Judge, Karimnagar, Advocate Commissioner was appointed who surveyed the land and fixed boundaries to Sy.No.124 and laid stone pillar with the assistance of Mandal Surveyor and Police, Manakondur as the respondents/defendants obstructed the Advocate Commissioner's work and the said Advocate Commissioner also submitted report to the said effect.
- vii. After dismissal of the said suit, plaintiff has filed the present suit narrating the said facts and obtained ex parte interim order, the same is in force.

Held: In the present case, it is the specific contention of the respondent/plaintiff that after execution of warrant by the Advocate Commissioner in O.S.No.358 of 2013, after conducting survey, fixing boundaries to the land in Sy.No.124 of Vegurupalli Village, laying of stone pillar by the Mandal Surveyor with the help of Police, Manakondur Mandal, the petitioner herein/defendants disturbed the same. The Commissioner submitted report to the said effect. Thereafter, the defendants have illegally trespassed into the land of the plaintiff, removed boundary stone pillars erected by the Mandal Surveyor. Therefore, she has lodged a complaint with police who in turn registered the same as Cr.No.226 of 2020 for the offences punishable under Sections 188, 447, 427 and 506 read with 34 of IPC Therefore, the issue of appointment of an Advocate-



Commissioner to conduct survey of the land in Sy.Nos.124 and 125 of Vegurupalli Village and fix boundaries to both the survey numbers was answered accordingly.

The only objection of the defendants to I.A.No.273 of 2021 is that in the earlier suit vide O.S.No.391 of 2012 filed by the husband of the plaintiff and his brother, Advocate-Commissioner was appointed. He has surveyed the land and demarcated the suit schedule property in the said suit with the help of the Mandal Surveyor. Therefore, appointment of second Advocate-Commissioner is impermissible.

As discussed supra, the suit schedule property in O.S.No.391 of 2012 is different from that of the present suit.

As discussed supra, the Advocate-Commissioner's report was not part of the decree and judgment in O.S.No.391 of 2012. Neither the Advocate Commissioner nor Mandal Surveyor were examined in the said suit. Therefore, the same was not brought on record. Except, the mention of deposition of P.W.4 in paragraph No.13 of the judgment in O.S.No.391 of 2012, nothing more was mentioned to the said effect. It will not be useful to the learned trial Court to decide the present suit O.S.No.18 of 2020.

It is the settled law that whenever there arises dispute with regard to identification of property and to note down the physical features, the trial Court can get report of an Advocate-Commissioner by appointing an Advocate-Commissioner under Order XXVI Rule 9 of CPC and provides an opportunity to the parties to cross-examine the Advocate – Commissioner and also the Mandal Surveyor and also to argue on the validity of the Advocate-Commissioner's report. Therefore, on consideration of the said aspects only, vide impugned order dated 19.03.2024 in I.A.No.273 of 2021 in I.A.No. 7 of 2020 in O.S.No.18 of 2020, learned III Additional Junior Civil Judge, Karimnagar has appointed an Advocate Commissioner. I.A.No.7 of 2020 learned trial Court granted exparte interim injunction and the same is subsisting and the said Interlocutory Application is pending. There is no jurisdictional error in the impugned order. The petitioners herein failed to make out any case to interfere with the impugned order. Therefore, the revision is liable to be dismissed.



HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE B. VIJAYSEN REDDY

Acts/Rules: Constitution of India etc.

Case Details: Padi Kaushik Reddy Vs State of Telangana in WRIT PETITION Nos.9472, 11098 and 18553 of 2024 ([Click here for full Judgment](#))



Date of Judgment: 09-09-2024.

Facts: WP.No.9472 of 2024 is filed by Padi Kaushik Reddy, Bharat Rashtra Samithii (BRS) MLA and WP.No.18553 of 2024 is filed by Alleti Maheshwar Reddy, Bharaitya Janata Party (BJP) MLA and Floor Leader of BJP Legislature Party in Telangana State Legislative Assembly, to declare the action of the respondent No.2-Speaker of the Assembly in not adjudicating their petitions dated 18.03.2024 and 01.07.2024 respectively seeking disqualification of respondent No.5-Danam Nagender, MLA, Khairatabad Constituency, as being arbitrary, unconstitutional, against the spirit of democracy and X Schedule of the Constitution of India and for a direction to the Speaker to receive and decide the disqualification petitions within four weeks/three months.

WP.No.11098 of 2024 is filed by Kuna Pandu Vivekananda, BRS MLA, to declare the action of the respondent No.2-Speaker in not acknowledging the receipt of disqualification petitions dated 02.04.2024 and 08.04.2024 filed against the respondent No.5 (Venkata Rao Tellam – MLA of Bhadrachalam Constituency) and respondent No.6 (Kadiyam Srihari – MLA of Station Ghanpur Station Constituency) sent by E-mail and registered post and not initiating the process of deciding disqualification petitions as being illegal, arbitrary and violative of X Schedule of the constitution of India and to direct respondent No.2 to decide disqualification petitions within a period of three months.

WP.No.9472 of 2024, being the lead case, the facts therein are set out as under:

- (a) The petitioner contested as a member of Telangana Legislative Assembly from Huzurabad Assembly Constituency as a candidate set up by Bharat Rashtra Samiti (BRS) and got declared as elected candidate on 03.12.2023 from Huzurabad Assembly Constituency. It is stated that pursuant to the election notification issued by the Election Commission of India, the respondent No.5 filed his nomination as candidate set up by BRS to 60-Khairatabad Assembly Constituency on 06.11.2023. The respondent No.5 submitted B Form issued by the President of BRS and filed an affidavit in Form No.26 as stipulated under Rule 4A of the Conduct of Election Rules.
- (b) The respondent No.5 was declared as elected candidate on 03.12.2023 from Khairatabad Assembly Constituency. On 15.03.2024, the respondent No.5 met the Telangana Pradesh Congress Committee President and Chief Minister, Mr. A. Revanth Reddy; Mr. Deep Daas Munshi, All India Congress Committee (AICC) In charge and Deputy Chief Minister, Mr. Mallu Bhatti Vikramarka, along with the other Indian National Congress (INC) leaders and joined INC by wearing INC party Scarf and the same was circulated in the local news papers along with photographs in the leading newspapers such as, Eenadu, Andhra Jyothi etc. and



it is a conclusive proof that the respondent No.5 has voluntarily given up membership of BRS and joined INC.

- (c) On 18.03.2024, the petitioner along with other members of legislative Assembly met the respondent No.2 and submitted Disqualification Petition under paragraph 2 (1) of the X Schedule read with Article 191 (2) of the Constitution of India under Rule 6 of Members of legislative Assembly (Disqualification on Ground of Defection) Rules.
- (d) On 21.03.2024, the INC and AICC released a press note selecting candidates for the ensuing general elections to the Lok Sabha wherein the respondent No.5 was declared as a contesting candidate set up by INC Party from Secunderabad constituency. The same was sought to be informed to the respondent No.2 by way of an additional affidavit along with Annexures but the office of the respondent No.2 has not given any appointment to them nor received the additional affidavit. Finally, on 30.03.2024, the petitioner sent the additional affidavit along with annexures through registered post to the respondent No.2. Having received the disqualification petition on 18.03.2024 and additional affidavit, which was sent through registered post on 30.03.2024, the respondent No.2 has not issued any notice to the respondent No.5 nor has adjudicated the disqualification petition filed by the petitioner.

Held: WP.Nos.9472 and 11098 of 2024 were filed in the month of April and WP.No.18553 of 2024 was filed in the month of July, the matter was heard at length and arguments were concluded on 10.08.2024. However, till now there is no information as to the status of disqualification petitions. In the above backdrop, this Court opines that the petitioners have made out special circumstances and are entitled for relief in these writ petitions.

Having due regard to the Constitutional status and dignity of the Office of the Speaker, this Court finds it appropriate to direct the respondent No.3-Secretary, Telangana Legislative Assembly, to forthwith place the disqualification petitions before the respondent No.2-Speaker, Telangana Legislative Assembly for fixing a schedule of hearing (filing of pleadings, documents, personal hearing etc.) within a period of four (4) weeks from today.

The schedule, so fixed, shall be communicated to the Registrar (Judicial), High Court for the State of Telangana. If nothing is heard within four (4) weeks, it is made clear that the matter will be reopened suo motu and appropriate orders will be passed.

The writ petitions are disposed of accordingly. Miscellaneous petition pending, if any, shall stand closed. There shall be no order as to costs.



HON'BLE SMT JUSTICE P. SREE SUDHA

Acts/Rules etc: Agriculture Land Ceiling Act, 1973, Criminal Procedure Code, 1908 etc.

Case Details: Khader Ali Khan Vs Smt. Chirla Nivedita Reddy and 18 others in CIVIL MISCELLANEOUS APPEALS Nos.136 & 112 of 2023 AND CIVIL REVISION PETITION Nos.2529, 2559, 2911, 2915 and 2916 of 2023 ([Click here for full Judgment](#))

Date of Judgment: 08-08-2024.

Facts: C.M.A.Nos.136 and 112 of 2023 are filed against the Order dated 12.12.2022 in I.A.No.1733 of 2017 in O.S.No.1432 of 2017, passed by the learned II-Additional District Judge, Ranga Reddy District, L.B.Nagar.

C.R.P.Nos.2529 and 2916 of 2023 are filed against the Order dated 12.12.2022 in I.A.Nos.1267 and 929 of 2022 in O.S.No.600 of 2018, passed by the learned II-Additional District Judge, Ranga Reddy District, L.B.Nagar.

C.R.P.No.2559 of 2023 is filed against the Order dated 12.12.2022 in I.A.No.188 of 2020 in O.S.No.1432 of 2017, passed by the learned II-Additional District Judge, Ranga Reddy District, L.B.Nagar.

C.R.P.No.2915 of 2023 is filed against the Order dated 12.12.2022 in I.A.No.928 of 2022 in O.S.No.27 of 2020, passed by the learned II-Additional District Judge, Ranga Reddy District, L.B.Nagar.

C.R.P.No.2911 of 2023 is filed against the Order dated 12.12.2022 in I.A.No.930 of 2022 in O.S.No.1432 of 2017, passed by the learned II-Additional District Judge, Ranga Reddy District, L.B.Nagar.

It is a long drawn litigation between the parties. Initially, one Khader Nawaz Khan filed a suit vide O.S.No.471 of 1987, against the defendants for partition of 1/4th share in Sy.Nos.41 to 43 admeasuring Acs.49-24 gts, situated at Kokapet village and stated that originally one Qamaruddin Ali Khan was the original owner and pattedar of the above agricultural lands. He sold the land to one Khader Hussain Khan, through a registered sale deed. From then onwards, Khader Hussain Khan was in possession and enjoyment of the suit property as absolute owner till he died in 1352 Fasli as bachelor, leaving behind his sister Shahzadi-Bee and two step brothers by name Feroz Khan and Khader Nawaz Khan/plaintiff. After the death of Khader Hussain Khan, all of them are in joint possession and enjoyment and Patta was issued in favour of elder brother of the family i.e., Feroz Khan. It is stated that the plaintiff and Shahzadi Bee are shikmidars. The said Feroz Khan died in between 1977-78, leaving behind defendants No.1 to 9 as widow, son and daughters. From then onwards plaintiff and defendants No.1 to 11 are in joint possession and enjoyment of the suit property. Defendant No.12 has no connection with the suit property or share, but he is trying to create some documents to deprive



the rights of the plaintiff and other sharers. In view of the family differences and as it is impossible to continue in joint possession, plaintiff demanded for partition of the suit schedule property and defendants also agreed and promised, but they failed to fulfill their promise and finally on 15.11.2007, they refused for partition, as such he preferred suit for passing of the preliminary decree and to declare that he is entitled for 1/4th share in the matrooka properties, defendants No.10 and 11 are entitled for half share to the extent of their mother Shahzadi Bee and defendants No.1 to 9 are entitled for 1/4th share. During the pendency of the suit, defendants No.2 and 10 died. The land was not demarcated and partitioned during the life time of Feroz Khan. In the meanwhile, plaintiff had filed the suit for partition, as such the share of the plaintiff and the shares of the defendants has to be decided by the Court.

Held: This Court finds that Khader Ali Khan has not made out any grounds for rejection of the plaint and filed vague affidavits without disclosing any substantial point of law for the court to exercise its power under Order 7 rule 11 of the CPC. Thus, the trial Courts Order dated 12.12.2022, cannot be faulted and no grounds are made out for interference with the same even on merits. The power of this Court under Article 227 is very limited and should be exercised with extreme caution. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Estralla Rubber Vs. Dass Estate (Pvt.) Ltd*,⁷ held that the power of the High Court under Article 227 is very limited and the High Court can only interfere with the Trial Court's Order in cases where there has been a patent perversity in the orders of tribunals and Courts subordinate to it; or there has been a gross and manifest failure of justice or the basic principles of natural justice have been flouted. And also, in the case of *Kamala & Ors. vs K. T. Eshwara SA & Ors*,⁸ it has categorically held that the question of res judicata being a matter of fact and law cannot be gone into in a petition under Order VII Rule 11. The plaint and the documents filed in all the above proceedings clearly disclose more than a triable issue and the same cannot be summarily rejected without a full-fledged trial.

For all the above reasons, this Court finds no reason to interfere with the Order of the trial Court dated 12.12.2022 passed in I.A.No.928 of 2022 in O.S.No.27 of 2020, and as such C.R.P.No.2915 of 2023 is liable to be dismissed. Consequently, the connected C.R.Ps. being C.R.P.Nos.2529, 2559, 2911 and 2916 of 2023 are also liable to be dismissed.

Regarding C.M.A.Nos112 and 136 of 2023, respondents therein i.e., Ch.Niveditha Reddy, M/s.Nischint Constructions Pvt. Ltd., and M/s.Treasure Island Resorts Pvt. Ltd., filed suit vide O.S. No.1432 of 2017, against the defendants therein for perpetual injunction along with the application vide I.A.No.1733 of 2017, for interim injunction and the same was allowed by the Trial Court vide Order dated 12.12.2022. Perused of the Order shows that Ch.Nivedita Reddy and M/s.Nischint Constructions have clearly stated that they have become owners of the suit schedule property and are in physical



possession of the same. They have marked Exhibits P1- P82, whereas the respondents therein have marked Exhibits R1 -R23. They have also produced revenue records/court orders, all of which show that they are in physical possession of the suit schedule property whereas no material has been produced by the defendants/respondents therein to show how they are in physical possession of the same. The various proceedings relied upon by the defendants/respondents therein do not show that they are in physical possession of the suit schedule property.

The trial Court has extensively gone through the pleadings, and having looked into the material on record found that the Ch. Nivedita Reddy and M/s. Nischint Constructions are in physical possession of the suit schedule property and also held that the balance of convenience was in their favour and irreparable loss and injury would be caused to them if an injunction was not granted. Therefore, this Court finds no illegality or infirmity in the Order of the trial Court as their rights require to be protected during the pendency of the suit. Miscellaneous petitions pending, if any, shall stand closed.



HON'BLE DR. JUSTICE G. RADHA RANI

Acts/Rules: The Specific Relief Act, 1963 etc.

Case Details: Salah Bin Hassan Vs Omer Bin Hassan in CITY CIVIL COURT APPEAL No.26 of 2022. ([Click here for full Judgment](#))

Date of Judgment: 05-07-2024.

Facts: This appeal is filed by the appellant - plaintiff aggrieved by the judgment and decree dated 25.02.2021 passed in O.S.No.130 of 2012 by the learned IX Additional Chief Judge, City Civil Court, Hyderabad in dismissing the suit filed by him for specific performance of contract.

Held: The plaintiff though admitted that he let out the premises to M/s. Sri Sai Educational Society under lease deed dated 24.11.2004 itself, had not filed the said lease deed document to show that he gave the suit schedule premises on rent in the capacity of the owner of the property. The defendant stated that he filed O.S.No.2573 of 2010 against the tenant for eviction and damages and the said suit was decreed in his favor and that he also filed E.P.No.50 of 2017 to execute the decree and after keen contest, he took the possession of the suit schedule property by due process of law and the possession was delivered to him by the bailiff of the Court on 05.09.2018 and marked Ex.B4, the certified copy of the warrant to the bailiff dated 08.08.2018 and the



certified copy of the bailiff report dated 05.09.2018 marked as Ex.B5 and the certified copy of the panchanama dated 05.09.2018 marked as Ex.B6 and the certified copy of possession receipt dated 05.09.2018 marked as Ex.B7. All these documents would show that the possession of the suit schedule premises was delivered to the defendant in the capacity of owner of the property. The plaintiff had not impleaded himself in the said suit or challenged the said decree as the owner of the property, as alleged by him. The judgment of the trial court also would disclose that a petition was filed by the plaintiff to implead in O.S.No.2573 of 2010, but the same was dismissed by the Court of the II Senior Civil Judge, City Civil Court, Hyderabad, but no appeal was preferred against it, as such the same became final. As such, the trial court rightly observed that the Senior Civil Judge Court also disbelieved the plea of the plaintiff that he was the owner of the subject property.

Hence, considering the oral and documentary evidence on record adduced by both the parties, this court does not find any merit in the contention of the appellant that there was an agreement to sell the suit schedule property entered by the defendant with the plaintiff, which can be enforced.

In the result, the appeal is dismissed with costs confirming the judgment of the learned IX Additional Chief Judge in O.S.No.130 of 2012 dated 25.02.2021 in dismissing the suit filed by the plaintiff.



HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE K. SURENDER

Acts/Rules: Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 etc.

Case Details: G.S.N.Prasad Vs G.Madhusudhan Reddy and others in Second Appeal No. 1713 OF 2011 ([Click here for full Judgment](#))

Date of Judgment: 14.08.2024.

Facts: Appellant is the plaintiff in the trial Court and respondents are defendants. For the sake of convenience, the parties hereinafter will be referred to as arrayed in the trial Court. Suit was filed by plaintiff vide OS No.1715 of 2003 and thereafter AS No.259 of 2009, questioning the judgment and decree passed in O.S.No.1715 of 2003.

The plaintiff filed Suit for grant of perpetual injunction restraining the defendants from interfering with the peaceful possession of the plaintiff over the suit schedule property. Plaintiff's schedule property is part of Plot no. 7.



Held: The GPA holder has entered into witness box and examined himself as D.W.1. It is not the case that GPA did not have any personal knowledge regarding transactions in question. Having entered into the witness box, the relevant documents were brought on record including surveyor's report. At the time of bringing crucial documents, which is the surveyor's report on record, no objection was raised. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of *R.V.E.Venkatachala Gounder v. Arulmigu Viswesaraswami v. V.P.Temple* (2003) 8 SCC 752 Supreme Court) held that failure to raise a prompt and timely objection amounts to waiver of the necessity for insisting proper proof of document, the document itself which is sought to be proved being admissible in evidence. The Commissioner's report was filed in the case for recovery by the Bank in O.A.No.1279 of 1999. The Tribunal found that the suit schedule land was not the land of plaintiff under Ex.A1. According to the learned counsel for the appellant, having accepted the verdict of the Tribunal, no further appeal was filed and the plaintiff entered into one time settlement with the Bank. The very same Commissioner's report which was filed in the suit for recovery by the Bank was filed in the present suit and was not objected when it was brought on record. The plaintiff cannot at appellate stage raise ground of admissibility or not to rely on the contents of the Commissioner's report unless the Commissioner was examined. When the Commissioner's report was admitted in Trial Court without objection and such document being admissible in evidence, the contention of the appellant regarding inadmissibility of the Commissioner's report is rejected.

Insofar as 3rd and 5th questions are concerned, the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Civil Appeal No.5024 of 1991 by order dated 18.12.1991 gave finding that 16 guntas of land belongs to Ayub Kamaal. However, the plaintiff failed to prove that the extent of land that the Hon'ble Supreme Court found as belongs to Ayub Kamaal is the very same land that was sold to the plaintiff. It cannot be assumed that 16 guntas of land which was in possession and property of Ayub Kamaal is the very same property under Ex.A1. Accordingly, the questions that are raised by the learned counsel for the appellant are answered. I do not find any substantial questions that arise for consideration to be framed by this Court. Accordingly, Second Appeal is dismissed.



HON'BLE MRS. JUSTICE SUREPALLI NANDA

Acts/Rules: Constitution of India etc.

Case Details: Mudusu Ramesh and Others Vs Smt.Shanta Kumari, IAS and Others in CONTEMPT CASE No.805 OF 2023 in W.P. No.5819 OF 2018 ([Click here for full Judgment](#))

Date of Judgment: 30.07.2024.

Facts: The respondents herein cannot deny the relief of regularization to the petitioners as per para 53 of the decision in Umadevi's case, which permits one time exercise of regularization to be done for personal employed on temporary basis/daily wages etc, who have rendered continuous service for more than 10 years. The respondents herein cannot take the services of the petitioners for years together without regularising their services and indulge in such a practice inconsistent with their obligation to function in accordance with the constitution as observed by the Apex Court in Nihal Singh and others v State of Punjab which clearly held that "sanctioned posts do not fall from heaven" and the State has to create them by a conscious choice on the basis of some rational assessment of the need.

Held: Taking into consideration:-

- a) The aforesaid facts and circumstances and the fact as borne on record that the respondents have not preferred a review or a Writ Appeal as on date against the orders dated 09.12.2022 passed in W.P.No.5819 of 2018.
- b) Duly considering the observations of the Apex Court at para No.23 in judgment reported in 2017 vol.5 SCC 506 in Baranagore Jute Factory PLC. Mazdoor Sangh (BMS) and Others Vs. Baranagore Jute Factory PLC. And Others, (referred to and extracted above)
- c) The observations of the Apex Court in the various judgments referred to and extracted in the order dated 09.12.2022 passed in W.P.No.5819 of 2018.
- d) The observations of this Court from para Nos. 20 and 22 to 29 of the order dated 09.12.2022 passed in W.P.No.5819 of 2018 and also in the present order.
- e) The order dated 09.11.2022 passed in W.P.No.173 of 2022 under identical circumstances which had been upheld vide judgment dated 04.09.2023 passed in W.A.No.563 of 2023.
- f) The order dated 06.12.2022 passed in W.P.No.27602 of 2019 which had been confirmed by Division Bench of this Court vide its judgment dated 10.10.2023 passed in W.A.No.937 of 2023.



- g) The proceedings No.Rc.No.HR6/235/2011/NSCK, dated 01.07.2024 issued by Nizam Institute of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad in compliance to the orders dated 09.11.2022 passed in W.P.No.173 of 2022 and in compliance of the judgment dated 04.09.2023 in W.A.No.563 of 2023 confirming the orders dated 09.11.2022 passed in W.P.No.173 of 2022 regularizing the services of the '27' writ petitioners thereunder in W.P.No.173 of 2022, in identical circumstances.
- h) The orders of the Apex Court in SLP No.24844 of 2023 dated 10.11.2023 confirming the orders in W.A.No.563 of 2023

The respondents are directed to forthwith re-consider the proceedings Nos.1643/CPR&RE/C2/2018-1, dated 03.02.2023 issued in compliance to the orders of this Court, dated 09.12.2022 passed in W.P.No. 5819 of 2018 and rectify and remedy the said orders and pass appropriate reasoned speaking orders implementing the orders of this Court dated 09.12.2022 passed in W.P.No.5819 of 2018 in true spirit within a period of two (02) weeks from the date of receipt of copy of this order and duly communicate the decision to the petitioners. Though, this Court is convinced that the respondents have deliberately violated the orders of this Court, dated 09.12.2022 passed in W.P.No.5819 of 2018 and the respondents are liable to be punished for contempt of Court under the contempt of Courts Act, 1971 yet in view of the fact that this Court believes in pardon, this Court intends to provide another opportunity to the respondents to rectify and remedy the mistake done in considering the orders of this Court, dated 09.12.2022 passed in W.P.No.5819 of 2018 in true spirit. With these observations, the present Contempt Case is disposed of.



HON'BLE SMT. JUSTICE JUVVADI SRIDEVI

Acts/Rules: [The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 etc.](#)

Case Details: Dr. Kasturi Srinivas Vs The State of Telangana in CRIMINAL PETITION No.8752 of 2024 ([Click here for full Judgment](#))

Date of Judgment: 23-09-2024.

Facts: Petitioner/de facto complainant has preferred this criminal petition seeking to cancel the bail granted to the 2nd respondent/accused No.1, vide order dated 24.06.2024 in Crl.M.P.No.1583 of 2024 on the file of Additional Metropolitan Sessions Judge, Ranga Reddy District at L.B.Nagar in Crime No.443 of 2021 of P.S. Rayadurgam.



Held: The mere mentioning of the words “Medical Emergency” is not sufficient but there must be real emergency circumstance that does not give a person sufficient time to obtain permission from the Court. In this case, even according to the 2nd respondent/accused No.1, as stated in the counter affidavit itself, he went to Vijayawada to see his ailing/recovering father whose leg was amputated. The leg was already amputated and his father was “recovering”. It, in no way, can be termed as a “Medical Emergency”. It is not the case where his father was effected with severe heart stroke requiring his urgent presence there to see him before his death or it is not even a case where his condition was so serious that a decision has to be taken whether his leg is to be amputated in order to save his life, so that the 2nd respondent has to rush there to discuss with the doctors. There is not at all “Medical Emergency” in this case, as the leg was already amputated and the father of 2nd respondent was recovering normally. Courts will always strive to protect the personal liberty of citizens. That’s why even there exist certain circumstances against granting bail, still, bails will be granted by imposing certain conditions, hoping that those conditions would allow the accused to move with some freedom and at the same time, it would not prejudice the case of the prosecution. This is to strike balance between the personal liberty of accused and the grievance of the complainant.

While admitting to have flouted the bail condition by the 2nd respondent/accused No.1 by travelling to Vijayawada and participating in some meeting there, learned Senior Counsel has contended that the trial court did not impose any condition preventing 2nd respondent from participating in such meeting and that no prejudice is caused to the petitioner with such act of 2nd respondent. This Court is unable to understand as to how the trial Court expect that the 2nd respondent would participate in such meeting at Vijayawada when there was a condition not to leave its territorial jurisdiction itself. Further, what more prejudice is to be caused to the petitioner when the 2nd respondent has chaired the meeting against the interests of many members, holding all the records in his custody. If such deliberate violation of Court orders is not curtailed, there will not be any sanctity to the Court orders. It is a clear misuse of the liberty granted by the Court. Being not able to content with the liberty granted by the trial Court, the 2nd respondent has stretched his legs beyond its territorial jurisdiction, on what can be termed as, “an unreasonable ground. If the 2nd respondent is really concerned about the ailment of his father, he should have sat with him in the hospital itself worrying about his health, but should not have participated in the meeting, by moving away from the hospital. This shows the real intention behind his going to Vijayawada.

As discussed above, the overall conduct of the 2nd respondent/accused No.1 demonstrates his disrespect to the orders of the trial Court imposing conditions while



releasing him on bail. Therefore, this Court is of the considered view that it is a fit case to cancel the bail granted to the 2nd respondent/accused No.1.

Accordingly, this criminal petition is allowed cancelling the bail granted to the 2nd respondent/accused No.1 vide order, dated 24.06.2024 in CrI.M.P.No.1583 of 2024 on the file of Additional Metropolitan Sessions Judge, Ranga Reddy at L.B.Nagar in Crime No.443 of 2021 of P.S. Rayadurgam. The 2nd respondent/accused No.1 shall surrender before the trial Court by or before 04.10.2024, and if he fails to surrender, the trial Court shall take steps in accordance with law. Pending miscellaneous applications, if any, shall stand closed.



HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE N.V. SHRAVAN KUMAR

Acts/Rules: Registration Act, 1908, the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, Constitution of India etc.

Case Details: Anantha Rameshwari Devi Vs The State of Telangana in Writ Petition Nos.16799, 16800, 16802, 16803, 16804, 16805, 16806, 16808, 16812, 16814, 16818, 16821, 16824, 16825, 16829, 16831, 16833, 16834, 16835, 16836, 16837, 16848, 16856 and 17765 of 2024 ([Click here for full Judgment](#))

Date of Judgment: 09-07-2024.

Facts: The petitioner purchased the land bearing Plot No.89, admeasuring 167 Sq.Yard or its equivalent to 139.61 Sq.mts. in Survey No.265(Part) situated at Pedda Amberpet Village, Abdullapurmet Revenue Mandal vide registered sale deed, dated 04.04.2006, bearing No.8234 of 2006, registered at SRO Pedda Amberpet. The petitioner with an intention to sell the subject property submitted draft sale deed, before respondent No.3 on 27.05.2024 for registration, after paying the requisite stamp duty. However, the respondent No.3 has refused to register the documents and the same was informed to the petitioner by respondent No.3, vide refusal order No.134/2024, dated 10.06.2024 stating that the subject property is prohibited in view of the orders dated 23.08.2014 in case No.F1/441/2009 passed by the Joint Collector, Ranga Reddy District. It is submitted that in terms of the orders dated 17.08.2017 passed in WP No.39329 of 2014 and WP No.24820 of 2015 by this Court, the status quo with regard to the question of property shall be maintained till the matter is decided by the RDO. In the backdrop of the said circumstances, the registration of pending Document No.P.84 of 2024 of SRO Padda Amberpet styled as sale deed was refused.



It is submitted that in pursuance to the order, dated 17.08.2017, in Case No.J/4088-7/2014, the Revenue Divisional Officer & Inam Tribunal, Ibrahimpatnam Division, Ranga Reddy District, vide order dated 23.05.2024, rejected the claim of the petitioner therein for issuance of Occupancy Right Certificate to them under Section-5 of AP (TA) Abolition of Inams Act, 1955. It is further submitted that since the RDO order, dated 23.05.2024 had rejected the claim of the petitioner therein, as such, there should not be any embargo on the Registering Authority to register the subject document. The petitioner thereafter approached the respondent No.3 for registration, however the respondent No.3 had categorically stated that unless there is a Court order, the subject document will not be entertained for registration and had passed the refusal order. Learned counsel submits that as on date, there is no stay order / injunction order or any Court order restraining the registering authorities to register the subject documents and inspite of that, the respondent No.3 is refusing to register the subject documents and insisting for court order for the purpose of registration. Questioning the same, all these present writ petitions are filed.

Held: Coming to the cases on hand, today the Sub-Registrar is present before this Court and submits that he has gone through all the proceedings and understood the order passed by this Court and he is ready to register the subject documents without any Court order as and when parties present the documents in accordance with Registration Act, 1908 and the Indian Stamp Act, 1899. Since the Sub-Registrar has stated before this Court that he would register and release the subject documents without insisting Court order and his submissions are recorded and has become part of this common order. Hence, the refusal orders dated 10.06.2024 in W.P.No.16836 of 2024 and the other refusal orders which are under challenge in the other writ petitions are hereby set aside in the batch of writ petitions herein and let the pending documents in all the writ petitions be registered and released, in accordance with Registration Act, 1908 and the Indian Stamp Act, 1899. It is made clear that mere registration of the subject documents does not confer title on the subject property and it is also made clear that this order would not have any bearing on all those matters where title/rights of the parties are pending before the authorities either in revision/appeals for adjudication and in any other case this order also does not preclude the parties in asserting their rights before a competent Court of law.

Accordingly, the refusal orders in all these batch of writ petitions are hereby set aside and these writ petitions are allowed.

In the light of the above observations and the orders passed by Hon'ble Supreme Court in **Maninderjit Singh Bitta V. Union of India & others (2011 SCC OnLine SC 587)**, it is trite law that the orders passed by the Court have to be followed obediently. This Court hope and trust that the authorities would follow and comply the orders passed by the High Court scrupulously and implement corrective measures and issue necessary



guidelines/circular in bringing more transparency to the public for exercising their rights especially in the matters pertaining to registration under the provisions of Registration Act, 1908 and Indian Stamp Act, 1899 and also ensure that the citizen/parties rights are protected under Article 300-A the Constitution of India.

The Registry is directed to communicate a copy of this order to all the authorities mentioned in the order, in particular, Commissioner & Inspector General of Stamps and Registration, Telangana State, the guidelines for their information and effective implementation forthwith in accordance with the procedure established by law. Miscellaneous applications, if any pending, shall stand closed.



HON'BLE SMT. JUSTICE M.G.PRIYADARSINI

Acts/Rules/Case Law: Evidence Act, 1872 etc.

Case Details: D. Narayana Reddy Vs Bandi Bikshapathi in I.A.No.4 of 2022 in and A.S.No.301 OF 2020. ([Click here for full Judgment](#))

Date of Judgment: 19-07-2024.

Facts: The brief facts of the case, which necessitated the appellant to file the present appeal are that, the plaintiff filed suit for declaration, cancellation of documents and for delivery of peaceful and physical possession in respect of suit schedule property against the defendant Nos.1 to 3. The averments of the plaint in brief are as under:

- a) The father of the plaintiff by name Darga Malla Reddy was the absolute owner and possessor of land in Sy. No. 38, 39, 43, 44, 153 and 154 situated at Peerzadiguda village, Ghatkesar Mandal, Ranga Reddy District. That said Darga Malla Reddy was having five sons namely Darga Ram Reddy, Darga Narayana Reddy/plaintiff, Darga Gopal Reddy, Darga Narsimha Reddy and Darga Satti Reddy. During the life time, late Darga Malla Reddy executed affidavit/declaration dated 17.09.1979 by declaring the above said properties in favour of his five sons equally with every right of conveyance, cultivation and enjoyment and further he has no right, claim or interest over the said properties. Thereafter plaintiff got mutated his share of land in his name and he was issued Pattedar passbooks and title deeds vide Patta No. 75, Book No. Z129433 and Title deed No. 72, Book No.Z181143 in respect of land in Sy. Nos. 38 admeasuring A: 0-07 guntas Sy. No. 39 admeasuring Ac 3-18 guntas and Sy.



No. 43/AA admeasuring Ac 1-20 guntas total admeasuring Ac 5-05 guntas by paying necessary taxes to the revenue authorities.

- b) Thereafter the plaintiff has converted the land admeasuring Ac 1-10 guntas in Sy. Nos. 39 and 43 into house sites in the total plotted area 4800 square yards in total 6040 square yards and obtained layout permission from Peerzadiguda Grampanchayat and sold out some of the plots to the prospective purchasers and retained some of the plots including the plot No. 49 admeasuring 190 square yards in Sy. No. 39 and 43 i.e., the Suit Schedule Property. While the matter stood thus defendant No. 3 with a malafide intention has filed a suit for perpetual injunction vide O.S. No. 1231/2008 on the file of Principal Junior Civil Judge, Ranga Reddy District wherein he stated that he is in peaceful possession and enjoyment of the Suit Schedule Property which he alleged to have purchased from defendant No.2 vide registered Sale Deed bearing document No. 2619/1994 date 18.04.1994 and in turn defendant No.2 has purchased the same from defendant No.1 through registered Sale Deed bearing document No.5193/1991 dated 12.08.1991, who in turn purchased the said property i.e., Suit Schedule Property from the father of the plaintiff through registered Sale Deed bearing document No.4354/1983 dated 24.11.1983. The plaintiff contested the matter by filing his written statement by denying the alienation by his father and other subsequent documents and the said suit was decreed exparte against the plaintiff herein who filed a set aside petition and the same is pending.
- c) The father of the plaintiff divided his property amongst his five sons way back in the year 1979 and plaintiff got mutated his share in the revenue records as such the question of alienation of Suit Schedule Property in favour of defendant No.1 by the father of the plaintiff does not arise and as on the alleged date of document bearing No. 4354/1983 dated 24.11.1983 the entire Sy. Nos. 39 and 43 was an agricultural land the plaintiff himself converted the said land into house sites by obtaining the layout plan from the Grampanchayat Peerzadiguda and that defendants have created the above said false documents and trying to alienate the suit property and on 28.08.2013, plaintiff came to know that the defendant No.3 is trying to alienate the suit property to the third parties which may result in multiplicity of litigation, hence filed the present suit.

Held: Though the plaintiff has mentioned the dates from 28.11.1983 to 28.08.2013 in the cause of action paragraph, he has cleverly not mentioned the date on which he came to know about existence of Exs.A1 to A3. Though the defendant No.3 filed a complaint with SHO, Uppal Police Station against the plaintiff and his son for the alleged offence on 22.10.2008, in the cross examination of DW1, it was elicited that the said criminal case ended in acquittal. In this regard, an inference can be drawn that



the dispute between the parties over the suit schedule property is pertaining to the year 2008. The plaintiff, who is the defendant in O.S.No.1231 of 2008 alleged to have filed written statement in the said suit on 18.02.2009. In such circumstances, the plaintiff ought to have filed the suit immediately i.e., in the year 2008 itself rather than filing the suit after five years after the alleged cause of action shown in O.S.No.1231 of 2008 i.e., in the year 2013. At least the plaintiff ought to have filed the present suit immediately after receipt of summons in O.S.No.1231 of 2008 or after filing of the written statement in the year 2009. The plaintiff could have filed counter claim in O.S.No.1231 of 2008 rather than filing a separate suit after lapse of limitation period. The limitation to file a suit for cancellation of documents is three years from the date of documents or from the date of knowledge of such documents. In such circumstances, the suit of the plaintiff is certainly barred by limitation and on this ground also the suit of the plaintiff is liable to be dismissed.

It is the specific contention of the plaintiff that the defendant Nos.1 to 3 in collusion with each other, created the story that the father of the plaintiff has alienated the suit schedule property to defendant No.1. If at all there is any amount of collusion among defendant Nos.1 to 3, defendant No.1 would not have waited for eight long years i.e., from 1983 to 1991 to alienate the suit schedule property to defendant No.2. Likewise, the defendant No.2 would not have waited for three years i.e., from the year 1991 to 1994 to alienate the suit schedule property in favour of defendant No.3 if at all defendant No.3 has malafide intention to gain illegally.

From the above discussion, it is clear that the plaintiff failed to establish his case before the trial Court as well as before this appellate Court. Since the present suit is for declaration of title and other consequential relief, it is immaterial as to whether the defendants have succeeded in establishing their case and it is the plaintiff, who has to establish his own case by adducing proper evidence rather than depending upon the weakness of the defendants. Except relying upon the entries in the revenue records, the plaintiff has not adduced any documentary evidence to establish that he is the absolute owner of the suit schedule property having been acquired by him from his father through valid conveyance deed.

In view of the above facts and circumstances, this Court is of the considered view that the trial Court has elaborately considered all the aspects meticulously and arrived to an appropriate conclusion and thereby there are no merits in the appeal to set aside the impugned Judgment. Thus, the appeal is devoid of merits and liable to be dismissed. In the result, this appeal as well as I.A.No.4 of 2022 are dismissed.



HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE C.V.BHASKAR REDDY

Acts/Rules: Registration Act & Rules, 1908, Andhra Pradesh Rights in Land and Pattadar Pass Books Act, 1971 and the Rules, Constitution of India etc.

Case Details: Dr. Emandla Raja Rao Vs The State of Telangana and 4 others in I.A.No.1 of 2024 in/and WRIT PETITION No.26475 of 2022 ([Click here for full Judgment](#)).

Date of Judgment: 11-09-2024.

Facts: The Writ Petition has been filed by the petitioner seeking to issue writ of mandamus declaring the action of the respondent No.3 in registering the cancellation deed dated 10.04.2006 vide document No.8397/2006 executed by respondent Nos.4 and 5 and cancelling the sale deed vide document No.12592/2004 dated 09.12.2004 without issuing any notice, as illegal, arbitrary and violative of Rule 26(i)(k)(i) of the Registration Rules, 1908, Section 69 of the Registration Act, 1908 and Section 126 of Transfer of Property Act, 1882 and Articles 21 and 300-A of Constitution of India and consequently, prayed to set aside the same and for other reliefs.

The case of the petitioner is that he along with one Mr. Iqbal Ahmed purchased agricultural land admeasuring Ac.1-19 gts out of Ac.3-19 gts forming part of Sy.No.40 situated at Raidurga Nawkhalsa Village, Serilingampally Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, from the respondent Nos.4 and 5 under registered sale deed dated 09.12.2004 vide document No.12592/2004. It is his further case that ever since the date of purchase, he is in possession of the said property. It is further case of the petitioner that with an intention to alienate the property, when he approached the respondent No.3, he was surprised to know that sale deed dated 09.12.2004 vide document No.12592/2004 executed in his favour has been cancelled through cancellation deed dated 10.04.2006 vide document No.8397/2006. It is further case of the petitioner that in view of his occupation in medical profession and old age, he is not in a position to pursue the matter and as such, he executed a Special Power of Attorney to protect his interest. It is also case of the petitioner that respondent Nos.4 and 5 without having any power or authority, executed the cancellation deed dated 10.04.2006 cancelling the registered sale deed dated 09.12.2004 bearing document No.12592/2004 and the respondent No.3 without putting him and other vendee on notice, registered the cancellation deed dated 09.12.2004 contrary to the Rule 26(i)(k)(i) of the Registration Rules, 1908. Hence the writ petition.

Held: Thus a careful examination of the above facts would show that initially, the petitioner's vendors i.e, respondent Nos.4 and 5 transferred the title in favour of the vendors of the respondent Nos.6 and 7 by executing Sadabainama, which was validated vide Proceedings No.C/1309/1993 dated 06.04.1993. It is stated that the names of vendors of respondent Nos.6 and 7 were mutated in the revenue records from the year 1993 onwards and the validation orders issued in favour of vendors of



respondent Nos.6 and 7 were declared as valid. Having executed Sadabainama in favour of vendors of respondent Nos.6 and 7, which was validated vide Proceedings No.C/1309/1993 dated 06.04.1993, the respondent Nos.4 and 5 to create a right in favour of the petitioner executed sale deed dated 09.12.2004 vide document No.12592/2004 and thereafter, cancelled the same vide cancellation deed dated 10.04.2006. Challenging the cancellation deed dated 10.04.2006, the present writ petition is filed by the petitioner on 21.06.2022. It is stated that as on the date of filing of the writ petition, the respondent Nos.4 and 5 died. Suppressing the fact of death of respondent Nos.4 and 5, the petitioner proceeded with the matter and filed the present writ petition against the dead persons. It is only when the respondent Nos.6 and 7 raised an objection with regard to death of respondent Nos.4 and 5, the petitioner filed implead application vide I.A.No.1 of 2024 on 05.08.2024 seeking to bring the legal heirs of respondent Nos.4 and 5 as respondent Nos.8 to 10. In the said application also, the petitioner has not enclosed necessary documents and did not mention as to when and what date, the respondent Nos.4 and 5 died in order to substantiate his claim. No reasons are forthcoming from the petitioner for not arraying the Legal Heirs of respondent Nos.4 and 5 at the time of filing of the writ petition. After lapse of more than two years from the date of institution of writ petition i.e, on 05.08.2024, the petitioner filed said I.A.No.1 of 2024 without enclosing any proof. There is no dispute that Order XXII of CPC is applicable to the writ proceedings and it does not mean that the petitioner can ignore the death of the respondent, if right to pursue remedy even after death of the respondent survives. It is incumbent on the part of the petitioner to substitute the legal heirs of respondent Nos.4 and 5 within a reasonable time. Since the writ petition itself has been instituted against the dead persons, no useful purpose would be served permitting the alleged legal heirs of the dead persons to come on record and contest the writ petition. In view of the above, I.A.No.1 of 2024 is hopelessly barred by limitation and hence, the same is not maintainable and the petitioner is not entitled for grant of any equitable relief.

Yet, for another reason also, the relief sought in the present writ petition cannot be granted because much prior to amendment of Rule 26(i)(k)(i) of the Registration Rules, the cancellation deed dated 10.04.2006 vide document No.8397/2006 was executed. In view of disputed questions relating to execution of sale deed dated 09.12.2004 and subsequent cancellation of the same vide cancellation deed dated 10.04.2006 and multiple sale transactions being effected on the subject property and pendency of O.S.No.80 of 2023 on the file of VI Additional District Judge, Prashanth Nagar, Ranga Reddy District, Kukatpally, entertaining the present writ petition at this stage, would cause unnecessary inconvenience to the rights of third parties.

Thus a conspectus reading of above facts and circumstances, would make it clear that the petitioner filed the present writ petition against the dead persons; that Rule



26(i)(k)(i) of Registration Rules was amended subsequent to execution of cancellation deed/extinguishment deed; that the sale deed executed by the respondent Nos.4 and 5 (vendors of the petitioner) has already been validated in favour of the vendors of respondent Nos.6 and 7; that the present writ petition has been filed nearly after 18 years of the execution of cancellation deed; that the suit vide O.S.No.80 of 2023 on the file of VI Additional District Judge, Prashanth Nagar, Ranga Reddy District, Kukatpally, filed by the respondent Nos.6 and 7 against the petitioner and his attorney is pending; that valuable rights have already been accrued in favour of third parties in respect of subject property, and as such, setting aside the cancellation deed dated 10.04.2006 vide document No.8397/2006 at this stage, would amount to disturbing the settled position and therefore, this Court is not inclined to grant any relief to the petitioner. Thus the present writ petition is devoid of merits and the same is liable to be dismissed. Resultantly, both I.A.No.1 of 2024 and the Writ Petition are dismissed.



HONOURABLE SRI JUSTICE E.V. VENUGOPAL

Acts/Rules: A.P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1994, Code of Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 etc.

Case Details: Mumai Ramesh Vs The State of Telangana, rep. by its Public Prosecutor High Court, Hyderabad And Another **in** Criminal Petition No.4752 of 2009 ([Click here for full Judgment](#))

Date of Judgment: 30-09-2024.

Facts: The factual matrix was that the petitioner herein and one N.Sudershan Rao contested to the post of Sarpanch, Gram Panchayat, Basar scheduled on 10.8.2006. But, at the time of filing of nominations, the said Sudershan Rao filed objections before the Returning Officer alleging that the petitioner was having a third child who was born on 08.8.1998 which was after the cut off date i.e. 30.5.1995 and therefore he is disqualified to contest in the election in terms of S.No.19 (3) of A.P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1994. However, the said objections were not considered and the petitioner herein succeeded in the election to the post of Sarpanch, Basar Gram Panchayat with a margin of 1000 votes. Thereafter, the losing candidate Sudershan Rao lodged Election Petition before the Court of Junior Civil Judge, Bhainsa, the second respondent herein, which was numbered as O.P.No.4 of 2006. On contest, the second respondent delivered Order dated 16.6.2009. During the course of trial in the said O.P, the petitioner in the O.P. by name Sudershan Rao filed documentary evidence marked as Exs.P.1 to P.14. So



also the petitioner herein who was respondent in the said O.P also filed documents marked as Exs.R.1 to R.10.

While delivering the Order in the said O.P. the second respondent herein observed that the petitioner influenced R.W.3 - Dr.S.Rajeshwar Rao who worked in Government Hospital, Mudhole from 01.11.1989 to 31.7.2005 to issue date of birth certificate of his third child, who is not competent authority. So also Ex.R.4 Sterilization certificate on which he is totally depending to prove that his wife underwent sterilization operation on 27.6.1995 was not signed by P.W.3. P.W.5 gave evidence that she did not sign Ex.R.4 and that the signature which Ex.R.4 bears was not that of P.W.5. Therefore, the second respondent found that Ex.R.4 is a forged document.

Arriving at such conclusions and findings, the second respondent marked a copy of the Order to the Superintendent of Police, Adilabad to take action against the petitioner herein as per law and against the responsible persons who filed the forged documents and submitted false information to the Court. Basing on the said complaint lodged by the second respondent, Cr.No.51 of 2009 was registered on the file of P.S, Basar, Nizamabad District for the offences punishable under Sections 468, 420, 196, 197 and 198 IPC. As stated supra, seeking to quash the said proceedings, the petitioner filed the present criminal petition.

Held: In *Iqbal Singh Marwah v. Meenakshi Marwah* (2005) 4 SCC 370) the Hon'ble Supreme Court held as follows:

6. On a plain reading clause (b) (ii) of sub-section (1) of Section 195 is capable of two interpretations. One possible interpretation is that when an offence described in Section 463 or punishable under Section 471, Section 475 or Section 476 IPC is alleged to have been committed in respect of a document which is subsequently produced or given in evidence in a proceeding in any Court, a complaint by the Court would be necessary. The other possible interpretation is that when a document has been produced or given in evidence in a proceeding in any Court and thereafter an offence described as aforesaid is committed in respect thereof, a complaint by the Court would be necessary. On this interpretation if the offence as described in the Section is committed prior to production or giving in evidence of the document in Court, no complaint by Court would be necessary and a private complaint would be maintainable. The question which requires consideration is which of the two interpretations should be accepted having regard to the scheme of the Act and object sought to be achieved. (underlined by me).

In the light of the above decision, this Court is of the view that a complaint by the court is not necessary inasmuch as the offences alleged against the petitioner were not committed during the period when the document was in the custody of the court. If the offence as described in clause (b) (ii) of sub-section (1) of Section 195 Cr.P.C is



committed prior to production or giving in evidence of the document in Court, no complaint by Court would be necessary and a private complaint would be maintainable. The present proceedings have been initiated basing on the act of simply marking a copy of the Order by the second respondent in the O.P.No.4 of 2006. The complaint of the contesting candidate in the fray was that the petitioner forged certain documents i.e. Ex.R.4. However, as ruled by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Iqbal Singh Marwah v. Meenakshi Marwah (2005) 4 SCC 370) any offence committed with respect to a document at a time prior to its production or giving in evidence in court cannot, strictly speaking, be said to be an offence affecting the administration of justice. Therefore, at best the second respondent can give a finding with regard to the alleged documents as forged but he cannot lodge a complaint because clause (b) (ii) of sub-section (1) of Section 195 Cr.P.C.

The learned trial Court ought to have taken note of the fact that the petitioner has got every right to resort to legal remedies to challenge the order passed by the trial Court before the appellate courts and hence the order passed by learned trial Court is not final. Therefore coming to the conclusion on its own finding seeking to initiate proceedings under administrative jurisprudence of criminal law by writing a letter / complaint to the concerned police officer shall amount to infringing the right of the petitioner to challenge its own order and hence it is perverse.

Section 340 Cr.P.C. postulates that if the Court finds that a particular document in question was forged, then that Court shall record a finding to that effect and make a complaint thereof in writing and send it to a Magistrate of the first class having jurisdiction.

Since none of the above situations arise in the present proceedings and since W.P.No.12168 of 2009 filed against the Order passed in O.P.No.4 of 2006 was dismissed as infructuous, the proceedings in the present criminal petition are liable to be quashed. Accordingly, this criminal petition is allowed, quashing the proceedings in Cr.No.51 of 2009 on the file of P.S Basar, Nizamabad District.



HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE NAGESH BHEEMAPAKA

Acts/Rules: SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, Indian Penal Code, 1860 etc.

Case Details: Usam Lavanya **Vs** The State of Telangana in WRIT PETITION No.17106 of 2023. ([Click here for full Judgment](#))



Date of Judgment: 09-07-2024.

Facts: This writ petition is filed seeking to declare the action of respondent authorities in trying to evict the Schedule Tribe petitioners from their homes and lands in Survey no.95 of Bussapur village, Govindraopet mandal which is a scheduled area, based on illegal and ab initio void proceedings and invalid notices, despite pendency of Land Transfer Regulation proceedings before the competent authority on the subject property as illegal, unconstitutional, without authority and consequently set aside the notice of 7th respondent vide Rc.No.B/177/2022 dated 06.06.2023 and direct the respondents 1 to 4 to initiate enquiry on the whole issue of grant of house site pattas to the ineligible non-tribal persons in Bussapur village, Govindraopet mandal, Mulugu District, in violation of provisions of LTR 1/70 as well as the orders of this Hon'ble Court and take appropriate action in accordance with law.

Held: It is to be noted that it is the specific stand of the respondent authorities in the counter affidavit filed by respondent No.7 that the petitioners were never allotted the house site pattas in respect of the subject patta lands because at the time of issuing pattas, the petitioners have not been residing in the above village; and that the pattas issued by respondent No.7 in favour of respondents 10 to 12 on 15.05.2008 were in force and that if the petitioners are eligible and needy, the respondents 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 shall examine the outcome of LTR proceedings finally and the petitioners have no vested right relating to the subject land. It is not in dispute that LTR proceedings are pending before 6th respondents in respect of subject lands and based on enquiry and full fledged trial with regard to possession either by petitioners or respondents 10 to 12 by respondent No.6.

Admittedly, the issue with respect to the subject lands is the subject matter of LTR proceedings before respondent No.6. Whether the petitioners have been residing in the village by the date of issuance of pattas, whether they meet the eligibility conditions, and whether the respondents 10 to 12 are ineligible persons for grant of pattas, and whether the petitioners are in possession or respondents 10 to 12 are in possession of the subject lands, whether the respondents 10 to 12 fraudulently obtained the pattas, are all questions of fact that are to be adjudicated in the LTR proceedings by the 6th respondent after considering the oral and documentary evidence that may be adduced by the respective parties and further course of action by respondent authorities would follow based on the outcome of LTR proceedings before 6th respondent; and this Court cannot venture into deciding questions of fact in a writ jurisdiction under Article 226 of the Constitution of India. 13. Accordingly, the writ petition is dismissed.



HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE PULLA KARTHIK

Acts/Rules: Telangana State and Subordinate Service Rules, 1996 etc.

Case Details: A.Shankar Rao Vs State of Telangana in WRIT PETITION No.1493 OF 2023.
([Click here for full Judgment](#))

Date of Judgment: 27-09-2024.

Facts: This Writ Petition is filed seeking the following relief: "... to issue an order, direction or Writ more particularly one in the nature of Writ of Mandamus or any other appropriate writ (i) to declare the action of the Respondents in not preparing the Integrated Seniority List for the post of School Assistant for promotion to the Multi-Zonal Post of Gazetted Head Master Gr II in terms of Rule 34 of the Telangana State and Subordinate Services Rules as illegal and arbitrary, (ii) declare that the Petitioners are eligible for promotion to the Multi-Zonal Post of Gazetted Head Master Gr II without reference to para 5 (2) (c) of Presidential Order, 2018 and GO Ms No.17 dated 04-07-2022, (iii) Consequently, direct the Respondents to consider the case of the Petitioners for Promotion to the Multi-Zonal Post of Gazetted Head Master Gr II without reference to para 5 (2) (c) of Presidential Order, 2018, and GO Ms No 17 dated 04- 07-2022 with all consequential benefits and pass such other order or orders as this Hon'ble Court may deem fit and proper in the interest of justice."

Held: Since the petitioners were re-allocated to the new local cadres, on their own request, they cannot seek protection under Rule 33(a) and 34 of Telangana State and Subordinate Service Rules, 1996, and their case squarely falls under Rule 35(b) of Telangana State and Subordinate Service Rules, 1996.

Coming to the judgment relied by the learned counsel for the petitioners in Kumod Kumar v. State of Jharkhand ((2015) 4 SCC 646), the said judgment is not applicable to the facts of the present case since in this case the petitioners were transferred to the present Station on their own request.

Further, in K.P. Sudhakaran v. State of Kerala ((2006) 5 SCC 386), the Hon'ble Supreme Court while dealing with a similar situation has held as under:

"11. In service jurisprudence, the general rule is that if a government servant holding a particular post is transferred to the same post till the date of transfer and the period of service in the post before his transfer has to be taken into consideration in computing the seniority in the transferred post. But where a government servant is so transferred on his own request, the transferred employee will have to forego his seniority till the date of transfer, and will be placed at the bottom below the juniormost employee in the category in the new cadre or department. This is because a government servant getting transferred to another unit or department for his personal considerations, cannot be permitted to disturb the seniority of the employees in the department to



which he is transferred, by claiming that his service in the department from which he has been transferred, should be taken into account. This is also because a person appointed to a particular post in a cadre, should know the strength of the cadre and prospects of promotion on the basis of the seniority list prepared for the cadre and any addition from outside would disturb such prospects. The matter is, however, governed by the relevant service rules.”

For the afore-mentioned reasons and in view of the law laid down by the Hon’ble Supreme Court in K.P. Sudhakaran’s case (referred supra), this Court does not find any merit in the writ petition and the same is liable to be dismissed.

Accordingly, the Writ Petition is dismissed. At this juncture, this Court makes it abundantly clear that since the question of application of Rule 5 (2)(c) of Presidential Order-2018 in case of the employees, who were transferred on mutual/reciprocal basis, and also the validity of G.O.Ms.No.21, dated 02.02.2022, are the subject matter of writ petitions viz., W.P. Nos.16182 of 2022 & batch pending before the Division Bench of this Court for consideration, the present Writ Petitions are being disposed of without entering into the said aspect of the matter. Miscellaneous applications, if any, pending in this writ petition shall stand closed. No order as to costs.



HON’BLE SRI JUSTICE K. SARATH

Acts/Rules: Telangana Cooperative Societies Act, 1964 etc.

Case Details: Mr. Syed Badruddin. **Vs** The State of Telangana rep. by its Principal Secretary Agriculture and Co-operation Department, Secretariat, Hyderabad **in** WRIT PETITION NO.17767 of 2024 ([Click here for full Judgment](#))

Date of Judgment: 24-09-2024.

Facts: This writ petition is filed questioning the order passed by the respondent No.3 vide Proceeding R.C.No.1413/2016-WS dated 20.06.2024 in disqualifying the petitioner from the post of Chairman of the respondent No.5-Society in terms of provision of Section 32(3) of the Telangana Cooperative Societies Act, 1964 and devolving the powers of the Chairman on Vice-Chairman of the Society until conduct of election to the post of Chairman of the Society as illegal and arbitrary.

Held: In spite of receipt of notice, the petitioner failed to attend the enquiry. The petitioner, in the writ affidavit, nowhere mentioned the reason for not attending the personal hearing on 28.05.2024 and also not mentioned in his letter dated 18.06.2024.



On the second date of personal hearing i.e., 11.06.2024 also, the petitioner has not attended, but sent an e-mail on 10.06.2024 stating that he will be discharged from the hospital on 13.06.2024 without giving any particulars and asked for four days time. In view of the same, the petitioner was not utilized the opportunity of personal hearing. As per Section 32(3) of the Act, once, the petitioner failed to conduct the Management Committee Meeting in every three months, he shall be ceased from the post of Chairman/President of the Society. The respondent No.3, after giving reasonable opportunity to the petitioner, passed the impugned order and there is no irregularity in passing the said order.

In view of the above findings, there are no grounds to interfere with the impugned order in R.C.No.1413/2016-WS dated 20.06.2024 passed by the respondent No.3 under Article 226 of the Constitution of India. In view of the same, the writ petition is liable to be dismissed.



HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE J. SREENIVAS RAO

Acts/Rules: A.P. Rights in Land and Pattadar Passbooks Act, 1971 etc.

Case Details: Syed Asghar Hussaini Vs The state of Telangana in WRIT PETITION Nos.23869 of 2019 and 8121 of 2021 ([Click here for full Judgment](#))

Date of Judgment: 16-07-2024.

Facts: The claim of the petitioners is that they are owners and possessors of land to an extent of Ac.8.30 gts. in Sy.No.124, Ac.1.04 gts. in Sy.No.125 and Ac.1.27 gts. in Sy.No.126 situated at Chandippa Village of Shankarpally Mandal, Ranga Reddy District. During the life time of their father, there was some error crept in the entries in Sethwar instead of recording the name of their father, it was recorded as Gairan land in respect of land in Sy.No.124 and Sy.No.125 was mentioned in the name of Ramanujamma and Sy.No.126 was mentioned in the name of Peerzad Akbar Hussaini Wagaira. Immediately after came to know about the said wrong entries, their father submitted representation before the revenue authorities requesting them to rectify the same. Basing upon the said representation and basing on the proposal submitted by the then District Collector and the then Commissioner, Survey and Settlement, recommended the Government for rectification of the said error as per the provisions of Section 87 of Hyderabad Land Records Act. Pursuant to the same, the Government issued orders vide G.O.Ms.No.1110 dated 19.08.1975 and accordingly, the errors were rectified in Sethwar 1953 and issued supplementary Sethwar by duly correcting the name of



pattadar and owner of the above said lands as Syed Samadullah Hussaini S/o.Qubululla Hussaini and also directed respondent No.4 to implement the same. In the meanwhile, their father died.

Thereafter, petitioner Nos.1, 2 and 4 have filed W.P.No.10339 of 2012 questioning the action of the respondent authorities therein for non implementing the order dated 25.11.1985 for mutation of their fathers' name in the revenue records and for issuance of pattadar pass book and title deed in their favour in respect of the subject properties i.e., land admeasuring Ac.8.30 gts. in Sy.No.124, Ac.1.04 gts., in Sy.No.125 and Ac.1.23 gts. in Sy.No.126 situated at Chandippa Village of Shankarpally Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, and the said writ petition was allowed on 19.01.2016 directing respondent Nos.2 to 4 therein to take steps in accordance with law for issuance of pattadar pass book and title deed at the earliest.

Aggrieved by the above said order, respondent No.5 filed W.A.No.401 of 2018 claiming that he had purchased the land in Sy.No.126 admeasuring Ac.1.27 gts. from M/s.Proagro Seed Company Private Limited, through registered document No.1521 of 2006 dated 07.02.2006. The said W.A.No.401 of 2018 was disposed of on 10.09.2008 granting liberty to respondent No.5 to file revision under Section 9 of the A.P. Rights in Land and Pattadar Passbooks Act, 1971 (for short, 'RoR Act') within four weeks from the date of order for correction, continuation or maintenance of records of right in respect of land in Sy.Nos.124, 125 and 126 situated at Chandippa Village of Shankarpally Mandal, Ranga Reddy District; and further directed the revisional authority-Joint Collector to pass orders after affording opportunity to both parties within three months from the date of filing of the revision; and further directed the parties to maintain status quo as regards possession and enjoyment of the property till the revision is disposed of and order communicated to the parties.

In the meanwhile, respondent No.3-RDO passed ex parte orders in the appeal filed by respondent No.5 vide No.C/383/2018, dated 30.08.2018, by setting aside the orders passed by respondent No.4- Tahasildar dated 19.12.2016 in respect of the land covered by Sy.No.126 to an extent of Ac.1.27 gts., directing respondent No.4 to enquire into the matter afresh, while issuing opportunity to all the concerned and by making wide publicity in the village, and pass appropriate orders afresh strictly in accordance with the Rules and Law under RoR Act. Aggrieved by the said order, the petitioners filed W.P.No.23869 of 2019.

Pursuant to the order dated 30.08.2018 passed by respondent No.3 in Case No.C/383/2018, respondent No.4 passed order in Case No.B/2929/2019 deleting the name of the petitioners' father i.e., Samadulla Hussaini from the revenue record of right from 2016-2017 onwards and restoring the name of respondent No.5 as pattadar and occupant over the land in Sy.No.126 to an extent of Ac.1.27 gts., for the year 2016-



2017 to till date by its order dated 29.10.2019. Aggrieved by the same, the petitioners filed W.P.No.8121 of 2021.

In view of the same, both the writ petitions are clubbed together and disposed of by way of a common order.

Held: Taking into consideration the facts and circumstances of the case and to render substantial justice to the parties, the impugned order passed by respondent No.3 is set aside and remitted the matter on the sole ground that the appellate authority has not given reasonable opportunity to the petitioners while disposing of the appeal. However, this Court is not inclined to disturb the revenue entries made in favour of respondent No.5 and the said entries are subject to outcome of appeal proceedings vide Case No.C/383/2018.

It is also relevant to place on record that during pendency of the writ petition, the State of Telangana, while repealing the Telangana Rights in Land and Pattadar Pass Books Act, 1971, legislated new enactment, namely, the Telangana Rights in Land and Pattadar Passbooks Act, 2020 (Act No.9 of 2020), and the same was came into force with effect from 29.10.2020. By virtue of repealing the Act, 1971, respondent No.3 is not having jurisdiction to adjudicate the proceedings. However, as per the provisions of the new enactment Act 9 of 2020, Special Tribunal Rules were issued under G.O.Ms.No.4 Revenue (Assignment-I) Dept., dated 12.01.2021, constituting Special Tribunals for every District for adjudication of pending cases, and the said Special Tribunal is having jurisdiction to adjudicate the matter.

For the foregoing reasons as well as principle laid down by the Hon'ble Apex Court in plethora of judgments, the impugned order dated 30.08.2018 passed by respondent No.3 and consequential order passed by respondent No.4 dated 29.10.2019 are set aside and the matter is remitted back to Special Tribunal, Ranga Reddy District. The Special Tribunal, Ranga Reddy, is directed to dispose of the appeal case No.C/383/2018 in accordance with law, after giving notice and opportunity to the petitioners as well as respondent No.5, including personal hearing, within a period of two (2) months from the date of receipt of a copy of this order. Till such time, the parties are directed to maintain 'status quo' in respect of the entries in the revenue records of the subject property. It is needless to observe that both parties are entitled to raise all the grounds which are available in law. With the above directions, both the writ petitions are disposed of accordingly.



HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE NAMAVARAPU RAJESHWAR RAO

Acts/Rules: A.P. Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964 etc.

Case Details: M. Jayasri Vs The Principal District & Sessions Judge, Khammam and others. in WRIT PETITION No.31787 OF 2014 ([Click here for full Judgment](#))

Date of Judgment: 12-08-2024.

Facts: The present Writ petition is filed for the following relief:

“.....Issue a writ, order or direction and more particularly one in the nature of Writ of Mandamus declaring 1st respondent's Proc. Order C.Dis.No.62/ADM/DCK, dated 11.08.2014 as illegal, arbitrary, contrary to evidence on record, unjust, null and void and consequently set aside the same with all consequential benefits and pass....”.

Held: In **A.L.Kaira v. Project & Equipment Corpn** (1984) 3 SCC 316, the Hon'ble Supreme Court held as under:

“22. ...What in a given context would constitute conduct unbecoming of a public servant to be treated as misconduct would expose a grey area not amenable to objective evaluation. Where misconduct when proved entails penal consequences, it is obligatory on the employer to specify and if necessary define it with precision and accuracy so that any ex post facto interpretation of some incident may not be camouflaged as misconduct...”

In **Glaxo Laboratories (1) Ltd v. Presiding Officer, Labour Court, Meerut** (1984)1 SCC 1, it was held that everything which is required to be prescribed has to be prescribed with precision and no argument can be entertained that something not prescribed can yet be taken into account as varying what is prescribed. In short, it cannot be left to the vagaries of management to say ex post facto that some acts of omission or commission nowhere found to be enumerated in the relevant Standing Order is nonetheless a misconduct not strictly falling within the enumerated misconduct in the relevant Standing Order but yet a misconduct for the purpose of imposing a penalty.

In **Rasiklal Vaghajibhai Patel v. Ahmedabad Municipal Corpn.** (1985)2 SCC 35, the Hon'ble Supreme Court held as under:

“4. ...This proposition appears to us to starting because even though either under the Certified Standing Orders or Service regulations; it is necessary for the employer to prescribe what would be the misconduct so that the workman/employee knows the pitfalls he should guard against. If after undergoing the elaborate exercise of enumerating misconduct, it is left to the unbridled discretion of the employer to dub any misconduct, the workman will be on tenterhooks and he will be punished by ex post



facto determination by the employer. The legal proposition as stated by the High Court would have necessitated in-depth examination, but for a recent decision of this Court in *Glaxo Laboratories v. Presiding Officer, Labour Court, Meerut* [(1984) 1 SCC 1] in which this Court specifically repelled an identical contention advanced by Mr Shanti Bhushan, learned Counsel who appeared for the employer in that case observing as under: “...But the extracted observation cannot be elevated to a proposition of law that some misconduct neither defined nor enumerated and which may be believed by the employer to be misconduct ex post facto would expose the workman to a penalty”.

In the said judgment, it is also held as under:

“4... It is thus well-settled that unless either in the Certified Standing Order or in the service regulations an act or omission is prescribed as misconduct, it is not open to the employer to fish out some conduct as misconduct and punish the workman even though the alleged misconduct would not be comprehended in any of the enumerated misconducts.”

Common thread of principle flowing from these judgments is that a particular conduct must be prescribed as a ‘mis-conduct’. The employer on his whims cannot treat any conduct as a ‘misconduct’. In the departmental enquiry, it was neither the charge against the petitioner that she procured employment by fraud or fabrication of documents, nor any finding was given by learned Enquiry Officer that previous report of Senior Civil Judge giving stamp of approval to the genuineness of marriage is faulty. Thus, in our opinion, the Article of Charge so framed does not constitute ‘mis-conduct’.

We wonder that in a matter of this nature, which deals with employee of a Court, the disciplinary authority a judicial officer has mechanically framed the Article of Charge which does not find support from judgment and decree in O.S.No.1108 of 1999. Lastly, it is worth remembering that the petitioner was appointed on 21.12.1999 and after considerable long time, the judgment and decree aforesaid was passed. Thus, there is neither misrepresentation on the part of the petitioner nor she committed any misconduct. For this reason also, she is entitled to get full back wages. The petitioner was all along willing to perform her duties, but, was deprived to do so for the reasons solely attributable to the Department. Thus, as per principle laid down in **Union of India v. K.Janaki Raman** AIR 1991 SC 2010, and in **Deepali Gundu Surwase v. Kranti Junior Adhyapak Mahavidyalaya** (2013)10 SCC 324, wherein it was held that in cases of wrongful termination of service, reinstatement with continuity of service and back wages is the normal rule, the petitioner deserves full back wages.

Accordingly, the Writ Petition is allowed by setting aside the proceedings of the 1st respondent in C.Dis.No.62/ADM/DCK, dated 11.08.2014 and the respondents are directed to re-instate the petitioner into service and pay all the back wages from the date of removal of the petitioner till the date of reinstatement, in accordance with law.



HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE LAXMINARAYANA ALISHETTY

Acts/Rules: Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965, Education Code etc.

Case Details: The Chairman, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi, and 4 others. **Vs** K. Ranganath, Hyderabad. in WRIT PETITION NO.2776 OF 2013 ([Click here for full Judgment](#))

Date of Judgment: 19.09.2024.

Facts: The facts of the case in nutshell are that respondent was working as Music Teacher at Kendriya Vidyalaya-1, Air force Academy Dundigal, Hyderabad. While so, complaints have been received from girl students and parents that respondent was misbehaving in objectional manner with the students in classrooms. Considering seriousness of the allegations, 4th petitioner placed the respondent under suspension on 09.03.2009 and on review, extended the suspension for further period on 17.07.2009. Petitioner-institution constituted an inquiry consisting of four lady teachers and one male teacher of the 5th petitioner-institution to inquire into the complaints made against the respondent. The Committee in its preliminary report dated 05.03.2009 found that the contents of complaints as prima facie correct and on the said preliminary report, 4th petitioner vide order dated 09.03.2009 ordered summary enquiry by a Committee consisting of Educational Officer, KVS, Hyderabad as its Convenor and the Principal, K.V.Picket and the Post Graduate Teacher, Air Force Academy KV No.1 as its members. The respondent appeared in the said enquiry. The Committee conducted summary enquiry on 21.04.2009 and submitted its report on 07.05.2009. In the said report, the Committee prima facie found that the respondent was guilty of moral turpitude involving in immoral sexual behaviour with girl students of the said school. Basing on the said report and material on record, the 3rd petitioner decided to proceed against the respondent in terms of Article 81(B) of the Education Code of Kendriya Vidyalaya (for short, 'Education Code') and a Memorandum was issued accordingly on 06.08.2009. The respondent submitted representation on 07.09.2009 to the show-cause notice and the competent authority, on due consideration of representation and material on record, terminated the respondent from services vide order dated 30.11.2009 in terms of Article 81(B) of the Education Code.

Aggrieved by the termination order dated 30.11.2009, respondent preferred an appeal on 19.12.2009 before the 2nd respondent and also approached the Tribunal by filing O.A.No.1111 of 2009 and the said O.A. was disposed of with direction to the appellate authority to dispose of the appeal filed by the respondent by duly granting personal hearing. Accordingly, the appellate authority granted personal hearing and respondent appeared before the appellate authority on 06.04.2010. The appellate authority vide



order dated 03.05.2010 rejected the appeal, confirming the order of the 3rd respondent dated 30.11.2009.

The respondent herein filed O.A.No.521 of 2010 challenging the order dated 03.05.2010 passed by the appellate authority and the Tribunal vide its order dated 23.11.2012 disposed of the O.A.No.521 of 2010 by directing the petitioners herein to take back the respondent into service with the observation that the period from the date of removal till the date of taking back has to be treated as dies-non and the respondent shall not be entitled for any emoluments for that period. Aggrieved by the order dated 23.11.2012, the petitioner-institution filed the present writ petition.

Held: A teacher is supposed to nurture the talent of the students and guide them academically as well as morally since the young students are future of the nation. There is no necessity or purpose for the respondent to make the girl students to sit on his lap and also touching them inappropriately. One of the girl students specifically stated that the teacher made her to sit on his lap and touched on her stomach, chest, etc., which is highly inappropriate and objectionable. Further, commenting the girl and boy students when they were walking together as wife and husband is objectionable on the part of the respondent and it also amounts to polluting the minds of the young students. Despite these acts of the respondent, the Tribunal has come to erroneous, improper conclusion that the acts of the respondent do not amount to sexual misbehaviour and only be termed as abnormal behaviour. This Court is unable to agree with the observations of the Tribunal.

It is further relevant to note that in case of serious allegations of sexual misbehaviour, passing an order on sympathetic grounds by the Tribunal is improper and unsustainable. It is also relevant to note that except alleging that no proper enquiry was conducted, no material or evidence is placed by the respondent to disprove the allegations levelled against him.

The facts and circumstances in *Surjit Ghosh vs. Chairman & Managing Director, United Commercial Bank and others* ((1995) 2 SCC 474), relied upon by the learned counsel for respondent, and the facts in the present case are different and therefore, the same has no application to the present case.

In considered opinion of this Court, the observation of the Tribunal that it is not a case where the respondent has to be terminated under Article 81(B) of the Education Code, is erroneous and contrary to the material placed on record.

In the light of above discussion, the impugned order dated 23.11.2023 in O.A.No.521 of 2010 is set aside. However, considering the length of service of 22 years rendered by the respondent, respondent may make application for compassionate allowance, if rules and regulations of the petitioner-institution permit the same and on such



application being filed, the petitioner-institution shall consider the same and pass necessary orders expeditiously. Writ Petition is accordingly allowed.



HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE ANIL KUMAR JUKANTI

Acts/Rules: Constitution of India etc.

Case Details: G. Krishna, S/o. Munnaiah and others **Vs** The State of Telangana **in** WRIT PETITION Nos.43801 and 40587 OF 2018 ([Click here for full Judgment](#))

Date of Judgment: 20.09.2024.

Facts: Petitioners (male) are working as Security Guards, Attenders, petitioners (female) are working as Attenders and Sweepers in respondent No.2 - TSBCL from various dates.

Vide a paper notification, in December 1986, in the erstwhile State of Andhra Pradesh, respondent No.2 – State Owned Beverages Corporation, advertised for the post(s) of Unskilled Full Time Employees as Sweepers, Attenders, Security Guards, for approximately 895 vacancies. Petitioners attended the interview and joined the Corporation in the posts of Security Guards, Attenders, Sweepers and unskilled workers, till date most are employed. Out of the said 895 employees, Corporation sent 595 employees to Excise Department as Excise Constables, in the year 2010, around 200 employees were regularized as permanent employees in the erstwhile State of Andhra Pradesh through G.O.Ms.No.212, dated 22.04.1994. Later, respondent No.1 issued G.O.Ms.No.2091, dated 30.11.2005, regularizing the services of nine employees.

Grievance of petitioners is that they are working since 1986 and having put in three decades of service, their services are not regularized and the said act of TSBCL is arbitrary, discriminatory and unconstitutional. The specific case of petitioners is that respondents have deliberately not regularized the services of petitioners, though State Government issued G.O.Ms.No.212, dated 22.04.1994. It is also the case of petitioners that services of some of the employees are regularized, but, not regularizing their services amounts to violation of Article 14 of the Constitution of India. Hence, writ petitions.



Held: Having given a thoughtful consideration and on an analysis of the entire issue and having perused the entire record, in the facts and circumstances of both the writ petitions, this Court deems it appropriate that the writ petitions be disposed of directing respondent Nos.1 and 2 to extend the benefit of regularisation of services to the employees by reckoning their services from the date of completion of five years in service on or before 25.11.1993, for the purposes of their pension and pensionary benefits only.

It is made clear that the benefit of regularisation of services shall be extended to all the petitioners in both the writ petitions, who are working in the respondent Corporation i.e., in total 47 (38 + 9) by reckoning their services from the date of completion of five years in service on or before 25.11.1993, for the purposes of their pension and pensionary benefits only. Respondent Nos.1 and 2 shall issue appropriate proceedings within a period of three (3) months from the date of receipt of a copy of this order (as it was informed that 47 petitioners are still in employment vide memo dated 13.09.2024).

Needless to state that petitioners, who retired during the pendency of the writ proceedings in both the writ petitions, shall make a representation(s) to the concerned authorities i.e., respondent Nos.1 and 2, within four (4) weeks from the date of receipt of a copy of this order, seeking to extend the benefit of regularisation of services for the purposes of pension and pensionary benefits to them, so that they be benefitted. Respondent Nos.1 and 2 shall issue appropriate proceedings within a period of three (3) months from the date of receipt of representation(s).

It is further made clear that the legal representatives of the petitioners, who expired/died during the pendency of the writ proceedings in both the writ petitions, shall make a representation(s) to the concerned authorities, within four (4) weeks from the date of receipt of a copy of this order, seeking to extend the benefit of regularisation of services for the purposes of pension and pensionary benefits to the families, so that they be benefitted. Respondent Nos.1 and 2 shall issue appropriate proceedings within a period of three (3) months from the date of receipt of representation(s).

With the above observations and directions, both the writ petitions are disposed of.



HON'BLE SMT. JUSTICE SUJANA KALASIKAM

Acts/Rules: Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, Indian Arms Act, 1959 etc.

Case Details: Thirunagaru Sravan Kumar @ Sravan, S/o Venkata Rangaiah **Vs** The State of Telangana & Mohammad Abdul Bhari **Vs** The State of Telangana **in** CRIMINAL PETITION Nos.6887 & 6894 of 2024 ([Click here for full Judgment](#)).

Date of Judgment: 18-07-2024.

Facts: The brief facts of the case are that respondent No.2/de facto complainant lodged a complaint before the Police, Miryalaguda I Town Police Station, Nalgonda District stating that he had two sons. When his elder son, i.e., Pranay Kumar, was in class 10, he got acquainted with one Amrutha Varshini and later they became close to each other. One day the said Amrutha Varshini told his elder son that if he did not accept her love, she would commit suicide, due to which, the said Pranay Kumar accepted her love. When the love matter was known to the father of Amrutha Varshini, he stopped her studies and house arrested her. Due to the pressure of Amrutha Varshini, the said Pranay Kumar took her to Hyderabad and got married without informing anyone. The father of Amrutha Varshini lodged a complaint about it before the Miryalaguda Police, who then brought Pranay Kumar and Amrutha Varshini from Hyderabad to Miryalaguda. Amrutha Varshini informed the Police that they were majors, and as such, they got married. Since then, Amrutha Varshini has been residing with Pranay Kumar at his house.

It is further stated that Amrutha Varshini was conceived and attending regular checkups at Jyothi Hospital in Miryalaguda. On 14.09.2018, Amrutha Varshini, Pranay Kumar, and his mother went to the hospital for medical checkup, after completion of the same when they were going home, an unidentified male person came behind Pranay Kumar with a large knife, attacked him and dealt severe blows on his head with a Knife, as a result, he received severe bleeding injuries to his head and neck and died on the spot.

Based on the said complaint, the Police registered a case in Crime No.139 of 2018 for the offences punishable under Sections 302 read with 34, 120 (b) read with 109 of IPC, and Section 3 (2)(v) of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and Section 25 (1) (A) and Section 27 (3) of the Indian Arms Act, 1959. After completion of the investigation, they filed a charge sheet, vide S.C.No.70 of 2019, before the learned Special Sessions Judge for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act Cases – cum – II Additional District and Sessions Judge, Nalgonda District.



During the course of trial, the prosecution examined 17 witnesses. On 20.06.2024, during the chief examination of P.W.17, the prosecution brought on record the confession statement of accused Nos.1 and 6 and reiterated the same in his evidence for which the defence counsel objected for recording the said evidence. The trial Court has passed the impugned order stating that though the confession of accused Nos.1 and 6 was not admissible in evidence, the objection of the defence was overruled since the confession revealed a pertinent piece of information i.e., MO.6 – Mobile phone. Hence, the present criminal petitions.

Held: The scope and ambit of Section 27 of the Evidence Act were illuminatingly stated in **Pulukuri Kottaya and Others vs. Emperor** (AIR 1947 PC 67), which have become locus classicus, in the following words:

“10. It is fallacious to treat the “fact discovered” within the section as equivalent to the subject produced; the fact discovered embraces the place from which the object is produced and the knowledge of the accused as to this, and the information given must relate distinctly to this fact. Information as to past user, or the past history, of the object produced is not related to its discovery in the setting in which it is discovered. Information supplied by a person in custody that “I will produce a knife concealed in the roof of my house” does not lead to the discovery of a knife; knives were discovered many years ago. It leads to the discovery of the fact that a knife is concealed in the house of the informant to his knowledge, and if the knife is proved to have been used in the commission of the offence that fact discovered is very relevant. But if to the statement the words be added “with which I stabbed A” these words are inadmissible since they do not relate to the discovery of the knife in the house of the informant.”

A brief summary of the above judgment in **Pulukuri Kottaya and Others vs. Emperor** (AIR 1947 PC 67), wherein, it is categorically held that it is unquestionably incorrect to treat the ‘fact discovered’ within the section as being equivalent to the subject produced, the fact discovered includes the location from which the object is produced and the same is in knowledge of the accused as to this. Further, the information provided must be specifically related to this fact. There is no connection between the finding of the object and its past usage or history in the setting in which it was discovered.

Further, it is also observed in the above judgment that what emerges from the evidence in the form of panchnama is that the accused stated before the panch witnesses to the effect that “I will show you the weapon used in the commission of offence”. This is the exact statement, which we could read from the discovery panchnama. But if the statement the words be added “with which I Stabbed A”, these words are inadmissible since they do not relate to the discovery of the knife in the house of informant”.



Further Section 167 of the Indian Evidence Act, says that the improper admission or rejection of evidence shall not be ground of itself for a new trial or reversal of any decision in any case, if it shall appear to the Court before which such objection is raised that, independently of the evidence objected to and admitted, there was sufficient evidence to justify the decision, or that, if the rejection evidence had been received it ought not to have varied the decision.

In the present case, the trial Court seems to be recorded total confession statement of the accused including inadmissible part of the confession. Therefore, in view of the of the facts and circumstances of the case and a cursory reading of the above sections and judgments the inadmissible evidence can be rejected and only admissible evidence can be considered.

In view thereof, these criminal petitions are disposed of directing the trial Court to consider the statement of P.W.17 to the extent which is admissible as per Section 27 of the Indian Evidence Act and remaining cannot be considered while deciding the matter. Miscellaneous applications, if any pending, shall also stand closed.





**Sanctioned strength, working strength, and vacancy position
of Hon'ble Judges of High Court for
the State of Telangana as on 30.9.2024**



Hon'ble Judges	Sanctioned Strength	Total Number of Hon'ble Judges Working	Total Number of Vacancies
Permanent	32	24	8
Additional	10	3	7
Total	42	27	15

Note:

Hon'ble Sri Justice Sambasivarao Naidu, Judge, High Court for the state of Telangana, retired on 31.07.2024, on attaining the age of superannuation of 62 years.

Disclaimer: Above statements are compiled on the basis of figures & information received from the respective Registry.





Statement of work done in the High Court as on 30.09.2024



NATURE OF CASES	PENDING AT THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH i.e., AS ON 01.07.2024	INSTITUTIONS FROM 01.07.2024 TO 30.09.2024	DISPOSALS FROM 01.07.2024 TO 30.09.2024	PENDENCY
(A) ORIGINAL SIDE (CIVIL)	147490	11774	13243	146021
(B) APPELLATE SIDE (CIVIL)	52204	2738	2853	52089
(C) CRIMINAL SIDE	29000	5496	4887	29609

GRAND TOTAL:

GRAND TOTAL OF CIVIL CASES	199694	14512	16096	198110
GRAND TOTAL OF CRIMINAL CASES	29000	5496	4887	29609
GRAND TOTAL OF MAIN CASES	228694	20008	20983	227719



Disclaimer: Above statements are compiled on the basis of figures & information received from the respective Registry.





**Sanctioned strength, working strength and vacancy position of
Judicial Officers in the State of Telangana as on 30.09.2024**



S.No	Cadre Strength	Sanctioned Strength	Total Number of Judicial Officers Working	Total Number of Vacancies
1.	District Judges	188	131	57
2.	Senior Civil Judges	155	92	63
3	Junior Civil Judges	276	224	52
TOTAL		619	447	172

DISTRICT JUDGE (ENTRY LEVEL) UNDER DIRECT RECRUITMENT FOR THE YEAR 2024:

Notified for the year -2024:

The Government of Telangana, vide its Notification No.541/2024-R.C., dated 14.05.2024, invited applications for Nine (09) posts of District Judge (Entry Level), by Direct Recruitment under 25% quota by fixing the last date for submission of applications on 13.06.2024.

On receipt of applications from the candidates, the Government forwarded 283 applications to the High Court for taking up further course of recruitment. The High Court has taken decisions on certain defective applications and hosted the lists of eligible and ineligible candidates in the website of the High Court, by fixing the dates for written examinations as 28.09-2024 and 29.09.2024.

Accordingly, the written examination consisting of Paper I (Constitution and Civil Laws); Paper-II (Criminal Laws); Paper-III English (Translation, Essay Writing, Grammar and Vocabulary) was conducted on 28.09.2024 and 29.09.2024 at Hyderabad. Further recruitment process is in progress.



DISTRICT JUDGE (ENTRY LEVEL) UNDER RECRUITMENT BY TRANSFER THROUGH LIMITED DEPARTMENTAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR THE YEAR 2024:

Notified for the year-2024:

The High Court, vide its Notification No.542/2024-R.C., dated 14.05.2024, invited applications from the eligible Civil Judges (Senior Division) of Telangana State Judicial Service for twelve (12) posts of District Judge (Entry Level) by transfer through Limited Departmental Competitive Examination under 10% quota by fixing the last date for submission of applications on 13.06.2024.

The common written examination consisting of Paper I (Constitution and Civil Laws), Paper-II (Criminal Laws), Paper -III English (Translation, Essay Writing, Grammar and Vocabulary) was conducted on 28.09.2024 and 29.09.2024 at Hyderabad. Further recruitment process is in progress.

CIVIL JUDGES (JUNIOR DIVISION) – 2024

Notified for the year - 2024 :

As per the schedule fixed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Civil Appeal No. 1867 of 2006, High Court for the State of Telangana has placed a Notification in its website on 12.01.2024 notifying 150 vacancies in the cadre of Civil Judges (Junior Division) for the recruitment year 2024.

Detailed Notification No.87/2024-RC, was issued on 10.04.2024, inviting applications through online for recruitment of 31 existing clear vacancies under direct recruitment, 15 existing clear vacancies under recruitment by transfer for the year 2024, and 90 future/anticipated vacancies under direct recruitment and 14 future/anticipated vacancies under recruitment by transfer which may likely to rise due to promotions and retirements in two calendar years i.e. 2024 and 2025 in Telangana State Judicial Service, by fixing the last date for submission of online Applications as 17.05.2024 upto 11.59 p.m;. Computer based screening test of objective type (for shortlisting the candidates) was conducted on 23.06.2024 by utilizing the



technical/online services of Tata Consultancy Services Limited. The results of the computer based screening test were declared in the High Court's website after finalising the objections raised by the candidates in respect of questions and options of answers. The photocopies of required certificates of the qualified candidates in the screening test in the ratio of 1:10 of the available vacancies were called for and received. The defective applications were rejected and confirmed to conduct the written examinations for eligible candidates on 09.11.2024 and 10.11.2024 at Hyderabad. Further recruitment process is in progress.





Sanctioned strength, working strength and vacancy position of Ministerial Staff in District Courts as on 30.09.2024



Sanctioned Strength	10386
Working Strength	7278
Vacancies	3108

FILLING UP OF VACANCIES IN THE SUBORDINATE COURTS IN THE STATE OF TELANGANA

For the year 2024 :

The sanctioned strength and the latest vacancy position under direct recruitment were called for from all the Unit Heads / Principal District Judges in the State of Telangana and the same were received. However, in view of further sanction of new Courts and posts, the High Court had addressed letters to the Principal District Judges/Unit Heads requesting to furnish the latest position of vacancies in various categories for taking further action in the matter of direct recruitment to the said posts. Further Recruitment process will be initiated after receiving the latest vacancy position.

FILLING UP OF VACANCIES UNDER DIRECT RECRUITMENT IN THE SERVICE OF HIGH COURT FOR THE STATE OF TELANGANA

For the year 2024 :

The latest vacancy position under direct recruitment to the posts in terms of the Service Rules of the High Court for the State of Telangana, 2019 were called and received from the Registrar (Administration), High Court for the State of Telangana. However, in view of promotions given to huge number of employees to the higher categories in the recent past, the Registrar (Recruitment) addressed another letter,



requesting the Registrar (Administration), to furnish the latest vacancy position in various categories for taking further action in the matter of direct recruitment to the said posts.

Further Recruitment process is in progress.





District-wise Statement of the Institutions, Disposals and Pendency of Cases from 01.07.2024 to 30.09.2024



Sl.No	NAME OF THE DISTRICT / UNIT	CIVIL			CRIMINAL		
		INSTITUTION	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY	INSTITUTION	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY
1	ADILABAD	482	374	2,510	1,542	1,289	6,770
2	KUMURAMBHEEM ASIFABAD	102	97	1,306	802	726	3,797
3	MANCHERIAL	690	544	5,712	4,094	3,730	12,295
4	NIRMAL	234	331	2,136	2,191	2,252	5,822
5	HYDERABAD - i) CITY CIVIL COURTS	5,595	6,184	54,066	156	164	1,781
6	ii) CITY SMALL CAUSES COURTS	552	154	1,463	0	0	0
7	iii) METROPOLITAN CRIMINAL COURTS	0	0	0	27,501	24,654	1,04,678
8	iv) CBI UNIT	0	0	0	133	58	1,538
9	v) TRIBUNALS	121	228	3,056	3	2	30
10	KARIMNAGAR	1,013	901	12,596	2,201	1,819	24,489
11	JAGTIAL	418	445	5,525	2,403	2,337	11,493
12	PEDDAPALLY	553	594	6,358	1,985	2,294	11,608
13	RAJANNA SIRCILLA	467	371	4,429	1,037	688	8,350
14	KHAMMAM	1,603	1,711	13,102	3,613	3,128	20,861
15	BADRADRI KOTHAGUDEM	495	487	3,096	2,093	1,839	16,553
16	MAHABUBNAGAR	695	636	7,559	1,500	1,031	11,338
17	JOGULAMBA GADWAL	333	418	3,830	3,992	4,174	4,688
18	NAGARKURNOOL	612	593	6,476	791	961	7,526
19	NARAYANPET	188	147	2,054	482	398	3,723
20	WANAPARTHY	963	839	4,546	1,214	1,163	6,389
21	MEDAK	306	434	4,095	3,445	3,146	8,604
22	SANGAREDDY	1,926	1,836	15,691	1,897	1,739	16,637
23	SIDDIPET	820	699	8,910	3,459	3,498	13,379
24	NALGONDA	2,412	2,624	15,015	4,066	3,976	26,005
25	SURYAPET	941	1,004	8,048	4,885	4,598	18,068
26	YADADRI BHUVANAGIRI	1,394	1,222	8,730	2,602	2,487	11,850
27	NIZAMABAD	857	986	8,877	2,155	1,783	14,540
28	KAMAREDDY	348	418	3,863	1,110	914	9,624
29	RANGAREDDY	5,126	5,174	46,542	7,920	7,336	66,144
30	MEDCHAL-MALKAJGIRI	2,916	3,404	33,959	4,709	3,703	52,688
31	VIKARABAD	452	499	7,926	938	858	9,259
32	WARANGAL	561	838	9,040	1,534	965	13,063
33	HANUMAKONDA	1,121	955	15,065	4,646	4,649	16,155
34	JANGAON	562	317	5,670	664	518	5,894
35	JAYASHANKAR BHUPALAPALLY	258	248	2,434	545	671	5,802
36	MAHABUBABAD	303	211	3,186	846	593	8,426
37	MULUGU	70	159	804	483	528	2,431
GRAND TOTAL		35,489	36,082	3,37,675	1,03,637	94,669	5,62,298

Disclaimer: Above statements are compiled on the basis of figures & Information received from the respective Registry.





Activities of the Telangana State Legal Services Authority



On 06.07.2024, the District Legal Services Authority, Nizamabad has conducted a Legal Awareness Camp on NALSA (Legal Services to the Victims of Drug Abuse and Eradication of Drug Menace) Scheme, 2015 at District Collectorate, Nizamabad. Hon'ble Sri Justice Sujoy Paul, Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana & Executive Chairman, TSLSA, Hon'ble Smt. Justice Sree Sudha, Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana & Administrative Judge, Nizamabad District, Member Secretary, TSLSA, Chairperson, DLSA, Nizamabad, Judicial Officers, District Level Officials, Advocates etc. have attended the programme.



II. The Telangana State Legal Services Authority in coordination with District Legal Services Authorities, Nizamabad and Kamareddy has conducted Training Programme to Community Mediators Volunteers (CMVs) for three days i.e. from 22.08.2024 to 24.08.2024 at Nizamabad.



The programme was virtually inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Justice, High Court for the state of Telangana, Hyderabad and Patron-in-Chief, TSLSA, Hyderabad, Hon'ble Sri Justice Sujoy Paul, Executive Chairman, TSLSA, Hyderabad, Hon'ble



Administrative Judge, Nizamabad and Hon'ble Administrative Judge, Kamareddy, Prl. Dist. & Sessions Judge, Kamareddy, have participated to the inauguration.

Hon'ble Member Secretary, TSLSA, Hyderabad; Prl. Dist. & Sessions Judge, Nizamabad, District Collector, Commissioner of Polices, Nizamabad, Secretary, DLSA, Resource Persons (Rtd. Prl. Dist. & Sessions Judges) and CMVs of Nizamabad and Kamareddy have participated in the Training Programme.

II. On 23.07.2024 District Legal Services Authority Kamareddy has conducted a Legal Awareness Programme on Women Rights, New Laws and Women Empowerment in Machareddy Govt. Jr. College and School.

III. On 27.07.2024, Hon'ble Sri Justice Sujoy Paul, Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana & Executive Chairman, TSLSA has interacted with Community Mediation Volunteers. Hon'ble Sri. Justice Sri J. Sreenivas Rao, Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana and Administrative Judge of Kamareddy District, Member Secretary, TSLSA, Chairperson, DLSA, Nizamabad, Judicial Officers, District Level Officials, Advocates etc. have participated in the interaction.



IV. On 16.07.2024, Member Secretary, TSLSA has visited Observation Home for Boys, Bachupally, Hyderabad and interacted with the inmates.



V. On 26.07.2024, as per the directions of the Hon'ble High Court for the State of Telangana the Administrative Officer, TSLSA, had visited comatose patient and interacted with family members



VI. On 08.08.2024 The Telangana State Legal Services Authority with the Juvenile Welfare & Correctional Services, Department of Telangana has set up a Exhibition – cum – sale stall in the premises of High Court for the State of Telangana, displaying the hand-made items such as carpets, bed sheets, etc. made by the inmates of Children Home (Juveniles) in the State. Hon'ble Sri Justice Sujoy Paul, Executive Chairman, TSLSA inaugurated the stall in the presence of companion Judges of High Court for the State of Telangana, Registrars, Advocates. Member Secretary, Administrative Officer & staff of TSLSA, officials and staff of Juvenile Welfare Department, were also present on the occasion. The stall attracted many visitors in the High Court premises. Visitors visited the stall and made purchase.



On 13.09.2024 the Member Secretary, TSLSA has visited Central Prison for Men, Chanchalguda, Hyderabad and enquired about the conditions and facilities Prevailing there.



SUCCESS STORIES

Date: 20.07.2024

On 20-07-2024 The District Legal Services Authority, Kamareddy has conducted Legal Awareness Programme at Kala Bharathi Bhavan, Kamareddy on the topic of “Woman Empowerment”. Hon’ble Sri Justice J. Sreenivas Rao, Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana and Administrative Judge of Kamareddy District was invited as the Chief Guest for the said programme. While addressing the gathering, His Lordship spoke about various Articles of Constitution of India which provide given equal opportunities to men and women without any distinction like gender, caste, religion and language and women should take advantage of such opportunities and develop themselves. His Lordship also advised that Women can approach the Mandal Legal Services Committees and District Level Legal Services Authorities to avail free legal services for redressal of their grievances. The Chairman, DLSA, Kamareddy had highlighted about the various Legal Services Programmes undertaken by DLSA.



Date : 23.07.2024

District Legal Services Authority, Kamareddy, has conducted Legal Awareness Programme in Machareddy Govt. Jr. College and School on Women Rights, New Laws and Women Empowerment. Deputy Legal Aid Defense Counsel, Asst. Legal Aid Defense Counsel have also attended the said programme. Awareness was created about the enactment of Domestic Violence Act, Sexual Harassment, POCSO Act and various other women related laws. The participant women were also advised to approach DLSA and Courts for redressal of their grievances if any.

Date : 27.07.2024

The District Legal Services Authority, Kamareddy has conducted a Legal Awareness programme at District Police Office Conference Hall, Kamareddy for “Community Mediation Volunteers “. Hon’ble Sri Justice Sujoy Paul, Executive Chairman, Telangana State Legal Service Authority, Hyderabad, Sri. Justice J. Sreenivas Rao , Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana and Administrative Judge of Kamareddy District have participated in the said programme as Chief Guests.

Some of the activist with a sense of social consciousness were selected as Community Mediation Volunteers in terms of provisions contained in Mediation Act, 2013. His Lordship's stated that more than five thousand cases have been resolved through such Mediation Centers in the states of Kerala, Madhya Pradesh. He suggested that efforts should be made to resolve petty disputes, social issues etc. through Mediation Community. Community Mediation Volunteers were appointed in the districts of Nizamabad and Kamareddy Districts of Telangana State and they will get the opportunity to work in the villages after imparting required training to them.

While addressing the gathering, Hon’ble Sri Justice J. Srinivas Rao, Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana and said that community mediation volunteers should work to resolve disputes in the presence of social workers and elders. Community Mediation Volunteers without criminal background are entrusted with the responsibility to solve family, personal and matrimonial disputes. His Lordship emphasized stating that people should solve their disputes early through Community Mediation rather than waiting for long period to resolve the issues in Courts.

🌈 On 25-09-2024, on the occasion of World Deaf Day, the District Legal Services Authority, Nizamabad in coordination with Sneha Society, Nizamabad has conducted Heath Camp/ Medical Camp for the benefit of deaf and dumb



persons at Senha Society for Rural reconstructions special school for the visual disability, Nizamabad.

REGULAR LOK ADALATS:

In the Regular Lok Adalats, conducted during the months of July to September, 2024, about 16276 cases were settled, which include 3465 Pre Litigation cases and 12811 are pending cases and an amount of Rs. 106,47,00,073/- was awarded.

National Lok Adalat :

On 28.09.2024, National Lok Adalat was successfully conducted throughout the State of Telangana. A total number of 12,39,023 cases (i.e. 6,33,218 pre-litigation and 6,05,805 pending litigation) cases were settled of and an amount of Rs. 250.20 crores was awarded towards compensation.

Legal Aid Beneficiaries:

During the months of July to September, 2024, the Legal Services Institutions appointed 3178 Panel Advocates to the needy persons and legal advice was given to 11170 persons.





HIGH COURT LEGAL SERVICES COMMITTEE FOR THE STATE OF TELANGANA



Statistical information in respect of Lok Adalats conducted and cases settled during the period from July, 2024 to Sep, 2024

Sl. No.	Month & Year	Date of Lok Adalat	No. of Pre-Litigation Cases Taken up	No. of Pre-Litigation Cases Settled	PLC Cases Settled Amount (Rs/-)	No. of Pending Cases Taken up	No. of pending Cases Settled	Pending Cases Settled Amount (Rs/-)	Total Amount (PLC + Pending) (Rs/-)
1.	July, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Aug, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Sep, 2024	28-09-2024 (National Lok Adalat)	55	53	7,35,27,167/-	246	178	9,04,95,936/-	16,40,23,103/-
Total:			55	53	7,35,27,167/-	246	178	9,04,95,936/-	16,40,23,103/-

Statistical information in respect of Legal Aid provided during the period from July, 2024 to Sep, 2024

Sl.No.	Month	SC	ST	Women	General	In custody	Persons with Disability	Re-Allotments	Allotments (As per the Hon'ble High Court order without compliance of eligibility criteria U/s 12 of LSA Act)	Advice Counselling	Total
1.	July, 2024	4	2	15	2	4	-	29	-	216	272
2.	Aug, 2024	1	3	12	2	7	-	22	2	161	210
3.	Sep, 2024	1	2	9	2	8	--	12	23	167	224
Total :		6	7	36	6	19	--	63	25	544	706



***Statistical information in respect of Identification of parties in Criminal
Petitions/Writ Petitions/Criminal Revision Cases etc., during
the period from July, 2024 to Sep, 2024***

Sl.No.	Month	CrI.P	CrI.A	CrI.RC	C.R.P	A.S	W.P	Total
1.	July, 2024	50	--	1	--	1	--	52
2.	Aug, 2024	71	--	--	--	--	--	71
3.	Sep, 2024	79	--	--	--	--	--	79
Total :		200	--	1	--	1	--	202





Brief Outline of trainings, programmes, workshop and events conducted at TSJA:

The Telangana State Judicial Academy has conducted various programmes and workshops between 01.07.2024 to 30.09.2024. The Programmes during the period inter-alia include ongoing III Foundation Course Spell-I in-house training for 3 newly appointed District and Sessions Judges, besides visit to District Courts of Medchal-Malkajgiri District at Malkajgiri, and Rangareddy at L.B. Nagar as part of practical training, ongoing IV Basic Course Spell-I in-house training for 7 newly appointed Junior Civil Judges, besides visit to District Court Ranga Reddy at Lb Nagar as part of practical training, II Basic Course-Final Reflective and Integrated Learning In-house for 39 Junior Civil Judges, III Basic Course – Institutional Training (Phase-2) in-house for 36 Junior Civil Judges.

3 day Training Programme:

The Academy had organized 3 day Training Programme in collaboration with SAMVAD-NIMHANS – **(Support, Advocacy & Mental Health Interventions for Children in Vulnerable circumstances and Distress) (A National Initiative & Integrated Resource for Child Protection, Mental Health, & Psychosocial Care)** on ‘**Legal, Psychosocial & Mental Health Consideration**’ for Principal Magistrates of Juvenile Justice Boards and trainee Judicial Officers from **18.07.2024 to 20.07.2024**. The Guest Speakers were Sri Subham Krishna Borah, Project Officer (Policy & Law); and Ms. Kriti Tikku, Project Officer(Mental Health); from SAMAVAD- NIMHANS, Bengaluru.

On 27.07.2024, the Academy had convened a Judicial Colloquium on **Anti Human Trafficking for several stake holders** viz. Judicial Officers, Public Prosecutors, Police Officers and NGOs, in coordination with Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India, New Delhi; inaugurated by Chief Guest Hon’ble Sri Justice P. Sam Koshy, Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana; and President, Telangana State Judicial Academy’ in



the august presence of Hon'ble Smt. Justice P.Sree Sudha, Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana. The welcome address was presented by Dr. Rajender, Director, Telangana State Judicial Academy. Inaugural address was given by Hon'ble Sri Justice P. Sam Koshy.



The resource persons were Dr. P.M. Nair IPS (Retd),. presently Professor at Tata Institute of Social Science, Mumbai; Ms. K Sumitra, Founder, Ankuram Women and Child Development Society, Hyd, Dr. M. Rajender, Director, Telangana State Judicial Academy; and Sri E. Damodar, IPS, Inspector General (Retd). The event was attended by all the cadres of Judicial Officers from Hyderabad, Medchal- Malkajgiri and Rangareddy district, Trainee Judicial Officers of the Academy besides 14 Public



Prosecutors, 5 Police Officers, 5 Non Gazette Officers from Tharuni organization, thus a total of 171 participants.

Integrating Child Forensics into Implementation of POCSO:

The Academy also had organized training Programme on **Integrating Child Forensics into Implementation of POCSO** (The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences) Act, 2012 for Judicial Officers presiding over POCSO Courts **from 31-07.2024 to 03.08.2024** under the guidance of Hon'ble Juvenile Justice Committee, High Court for the State of Telangana. The District and Sessions Judges, who were holding POCSO Courts, attended the training. Sri Shubham Krishna Borah, Project Officer (Policy and Law); and Ms Sheila Ramaswamy (Technical and Operational Lead) from SAMVAD-NIMHANS, Bengaluru were the resource faculty.

Annual Stakeholders Consultation Meet on Child Protection with Disabilities:

The Telangana State Judicial Academy under the guidance of Hon'ble High Court for the State of Telangana had organized training programme on '**Annual Stakeholders Consultation Meet on Child Protection with Disabilities**' on **24.08.2024** at the Telangana State Judicial Academy. The programme was inaugurated by Hon'ble Sri Justice Alok Aradhe, Chief Justice, High Court for the State of Telangana and Patron-in-Chief, Telangana State Judicial Academy, in the august presence of Hon'ble Sri Justice P.Sam Koshy, Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana & President, Telangana State Judicial Academy, Hon'ble Smt. Justice Moushumi Bhattacharya, Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana and Hon'ble Chairperson, Juvenile Justice Committee; Hon'ble Sri Justice T. Vinod Kumar, Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana and Member, Board of Governors, Telangana State Judicial Academy , Hon'ble Sri Justice B. Vijaysen Reddy, Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana and Member, Board of Governors Telangana State Judicial Academy, Hon'ble Smt. Justice T. Madhavi Devi, Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Surepalli Nanda, Hon'ble Sri Justice Namavarapu Rajeshwar Rao and Hon'ble



Smt. Justice K. Sujana, Judges of the High Court for the State of Telangana; Smt E. Tirumala Devi, Registrar General, High Court for the State of Telangana and team of Registrars, High Court for the State of Telangana, Sri R. Thirupathi, Law Secretary (Legal Affairs, Legislative Affairs and Justice).



The nominated officers were among Presiding Officers of POCSO Court and of Juvenile Justice Board, DLSA (District Legal Services Authority), Hyderabad and Ranga Reddy, besides several stakeholders from various Departments viz Superintendents of Observation Homes/Special Homes/District Probation Officers/District Child Protection Officers. Chairpersons/ Social Welfare Department/ WCD Department; Officers of Women Safety Wing/ Special Juvenile Police Units/ Social Worker Member of Juvenile Justice Boards/ Department of Health, Medical & Family Welfare/ State Commission for Protection of Child Rights and Department of School Education.

Welcome address was presented by Sri B.R. Madhusudhan Rao, Registrar (Administration) High Court for the State of Telangana. The participants were addressed by Hon'ble Justice Moushumi Bhattacharya, Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana & Hon'ble Chairperson, Juvenile Justice Committee.

The Keynote address was delivered by Hon'ble Sri Justice Alok Aradhe, Chief Justice, High Court for the State of Telangana.





The panel of speakers include Dr. V.Shravan Kumar Reddy, NIEPID; Sri Prateek Jain, IAS, Collector, Vikarabad District; Prof. Amita Dhanda, NALSAR University; Member Secretary, Telangana State Legal Services Authority/Administrative Officer; Smt. Shikha Goel, Director General of Police, Women Safety Wing, Government of Telangana, Smt. Divya Devarajan, IAS, Chief Executive Officer (SERP), Sri R.Raghunath Reddy, I Additional District Judge, Medchal–Malkajgiri, Dr. Babu, Director, Ashray Akruti Foundation; Sri Afzal, Superintendent, Observation Home, Juvenile Welfare Correctional Services and Welfare of the Street Children; Sri Nageshwara Rao, Superintendent, Children Home, Juvenile Welfare, Correctional Services and Welfare of the Street Children, Sri Sony Kutty George, Child Protection Specialist, UNICEF, and were moderated by Hon'ble Smt. Justice T. Madhavi Devi, Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana; Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Surepalli Nanda, Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana; and Smt. Karuna Vakati, IAS, Secretary to Government, Department for WCD&SC, for respective sessions. The closing remarks were given by Hon'ble Sri Justice T. Vinod Kumar, Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana.

Distinguished Speakers of In-house training programmes:

The participants of various In-house training programmes have gained a lot from the lectures and interactions from distinguished speakers, such as Hon'ble Sri Justice Sujoy Paul, Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana, had taken up the topic of Judgment



writing and decision making, Hon'ble Dr.Justice B.Seshasayana Reddy, Former Judge, High Court of A.P. had taken up the topic of First Appeal –Practice, Procedure and Powers of Appellate Court; Hon'ble Sri Justice C. Praveen Kumar, Former Judge, High Court of A.P. had taken up the topic of Appreciation of Evidence in Criminal Cases and Criminal Appeal – Procedures, Challenges in writing Judgment in Criminal Appeal; Hon'ble Sri Justice M.Seetharama Murthi Former Judge, High Court of A.P. had taken up the topic of Execution Proceedings, Burden of Proof, Onus of Proof and Standard of Proof; Hon'ble Sri Justice K.C.Bhanu, Former Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana had taken up the topic of 'Criminal Trial –From FIR to Judgment and Appreciation of oral, documentary and electronic evidence'. Smt.E.Tirumala Devi, Registrar General, High Court for the State of Telangana had taken up the topic of "Responsibility of a Judicial Officer towards the society – Role of Registry"; and Sri V.S.R. Avadhani, District Judge (Retd.), Former Secretary General, Supreme Court of India, had taken up the topic "Overview on Hindu Succession Act with special reference to Section 6, 8 and 14".

During this period, 39 Junior Civil Judges had completed their Final Reflective and Integrated Learning. Valedictory address was delivered by Hon'ble Sri Justice Alok Aradhe, Chief Justice, High Court for the State of Telangana & Patron-in-Chief, Telangana State Judicial Academy.

ECT programmes under e-Courts Phase-III

The Judicial Academy has organized a total of 5 ECT programmes under e-Courts Phase-III capacity building for Judicial Officers, Ministerial Staff of District Courts, Court Managers and Advocates/Advocate Clerks between July 2024 to September 2024.

The Academy has organized ECT_7_2024 Training programme aimed at imparting training to Advocates and Advocate Clerks at Khammam District on 27.07.2024, wherein a total of 45 Advocates and Advocate Clerks have attended these programs.



The Academy has organized ECT_17_2024 Training Programme on 31.08.2024 (Saturday) and 01.09.2024 (Sunday) for newly recruited 07 Junior Civil Judges in IV Basic Course. The Master Trainers were 1) Sri D.Ramakanth, I Additional Metropolitan Sessions Judge Court, Hyderabad –cum-Additional Chief Judge, City Civil Court, Hyderabad; 2) Sri G.Praveen Kumar, Registrar (I.T)-cum-C.P.C), High Court for the State of Telangana; 3) Sri D.Kiran Kumar, Prl.Senior Civil Judge-cum-Assistant Sessions Judge, Medchal-Malkajgiri District at Malkajgiri, and 4) Smt.D.Varoodhini, Prl.Senior Civil Judge-cum-Assistant Sessions Judge, Ranga Reddy at L.B.Nagar.



The Academy has organized ECT_3_2024 Training Programme under e-Courts Projects Phase-III for the Financial Year 2024-2025 for New Master Trainers on 03.08.2024 and 04.08.2024 at the Academy.

The Academy had organized ECT_9_2024 Refresher Programme for Court Staff and System Assistants of Gadwal, NagarKurnool, Narayanpet, Mahabubnagar and Wanaparthy Districts on 21.09.2024. The Master Trainers were Sri D.Kiran Kumar, Principal Senior Civil Judge-cum-Assistant Sessions Judge, Medchal-Malkajgiri District at Malkajgiri; and Smt. D.Varoodhini, Principal Senior Civil Judge-cum-Assistant



Sessions Judge, Ranga Reddy at L.B.Nagar. A total of 94 staff members have attended the programme.

The Academy has conducted ECT_15_2024 Refresher Programme for Court Officers/Section Officers/Scrutiny Officers working in the Judicial Wing of the High Court on 28.09.2024. Smt. M. Subha, Director (IT), NIC; and Sri Nilesh Kumar, Joint Director (IT), NIC, have taken sessions on 28.09.2024. a total 69 staff members have attended the programme.





District Courts' events



Inauguration of Addl.District & Sessions Judge Court at Huzurnagar on 12.09.2024



Hon'ble Sri Justice Alok Aradhe, Chief Justice, High Court for the State of Telangana, along with Hon'ble Sri Justice T. Vinod Kumar, Hon'ble Sri Justice K.Lakshman, Hon'ble Smt Justice P. Sree Sudha, Hon'ble Smt. Justice K. Sujana, Judges of High Court for the State of Telangana, virtually inaugurated Addl.District & Sessions Judge Court at Huzurnagar on 12.09.2024. This auspicious occasion was coordinated by the Prl.District Judge, Suryapet District and other Judges of the District Judiciary.



Laying of Foundation Stone for Construction of JCJ Court Building and Residential Quarters at Baath, Adilabad Dist on 11.08.2024



The Hon'ble Sri Justice T. Vinod Kumar, Hon'ble Sri Justice K.Lakshman, Hon'ble Smt. Justice K. Sujana, Judges of High Court for the State of Telangana, laid the foundation stone for construction of Junior Civil Judge Court Building and Residential Quarters at Baath, Adilabad District, on 11.08.2024. Hon'ble Sri Justice K. Lakshman, Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana planted a plant for marking this auspicious occasion.



Inauguration of II Additional Junior Civil Judge-cum-Judicial Magistrate of First Class Court at Adilabad on 06.07.2024



Hon'ble Sri Justice K. Sarath, Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana, inaugurated II Additional Junior Civil Judge-cum-Judicial Magistrate of First Class Court at Adilabad on 06.07-.024. This auspicious occasion was coordinated by the Prl. District Judge, Adilabad District and other Judges of the District Judiciary.



**Inauguration of 10 Court Building Complex, Family Court and POCSO Court complex at
Kukatpally on 15.08.2024**



Hon'ble Sri Justice Alok Aradhe, Chief Justice, High Court for the State of Telangana, along with all the Hon'ble Judges of High Court for the State of Telangana, inaugurated 10 Court Building Complex, Family Court and POCSO Court complex at Kukatpally on 15.08.2024. This auspicious occasion was coordinated by the Prl. District Judge, and other Judges of that District Judiciary.



Inauguration of III Additional Junior Civil Judge Court at Nalgonda on 30.08.2024



On 30.08.2024, III Additional Junior Civil Judge Court - cum - III Additional Judicial Magistrate of First Class Court at Nalgonda was digitally inaugurated by Hon'ble Sri Justice T. Vinod Kumar, Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana and Administrative Judge of Nalgonda District, in the august presence of Hon'ble Sri Justice K. Lakshman, Hon'ble Sri Justice B. Vijaysen Reddy and Smt. Justice K. Sujana, Judges of High Court for the State of Telangana. Sri M. Nagaraju, Principal District Judge of Nalgonda District, other Judicial Officers of Nalgonda District Judiciary, top Police Officials of Nalgonda District have also participated in the said Court inauguration programme.



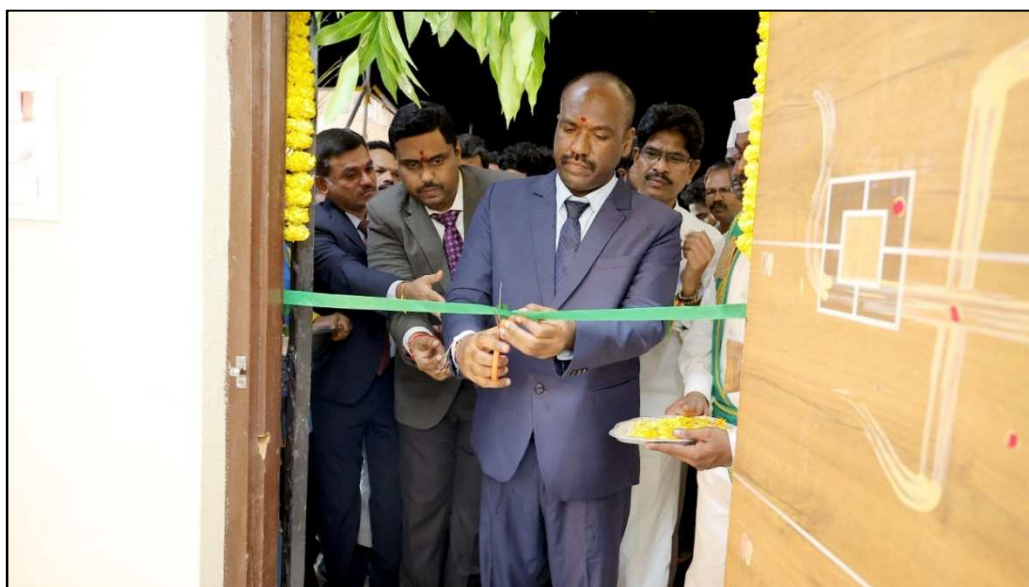
Inauguration of Senior Civil Judge Court at Nakrekal on 30.08.2024



On 30.08.2024, Senior Civil Judge Court-cum-Assistant Sessions Judge Court at Nakrekal (Nalgonda Dist) was digitally inaugurated by th Hon'ble Sri Justice T. Vinod Kumar, Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana and Administrative Judge of Nalgonda District, in the august presence of Hon'ble Sri Justice K.Lakshman, Hon'ble Sri Justice B. Vijaysen Reddy and Hon'ble Smt. Justice K. Sujana, Judges of High Court for the State of Telangana. Sri M. Nagaraju, Principal District Judge of Nalgonda Distirct, other Judicial Officers of Nalgonda District Judiciary, top Police Officials of Nalgonda District have also participated in the said Court inauguration programme.



Inauguration of Senior Civil Judge Court at Devarakonda on 30.08.2024



On 30.08.2024, Senior Civil Judge Court-cum-Assistant Sessions Judge Court at Devarakonda (Nalgonda Dist.) was digitally inaugurated by Hon'ble Sri Justice T. Vinod Kumar, Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana and Administrative Judge of Nalgonda District, in the august presence of Hon'ble Sri Justice K.Lakshman, Hon'ble Sri Justice B. Vijaysen Reddy and Hon'ble Smt Justice K. Sujana, Judges of High Court for the State of Telangana. Sri M. Nagaraju, Principal District Judge of Nalgonda District, other Judicial Officers of Nalgonda District Judiciary, top Police Officials of Nalgonda District have also participated in the said Court inauguration programme.

